

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION RECORD

CONTENTS

AN EXPATRIATE IN AN
EMERGENT COUNTRY

THE ANTHOLOGY AND THE
GRAMOPHONE RECORD
LIBRARY

BRITISH MULTI-VOLUME
ENCYCLOPAEDIAS FOR
CHILDREN

THE L.A. PRIZE ESSAY

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON
REGIONAL LIBRARY
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Volume 63
Number 10
October 1961

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A Librarian's Calendar

October 18th-20th.—L.A. Committees and Council.

October 23rd.—Society of Indexers, Chaucer House, 6 p.m.
Mr. J. W. G. Bruce on "Index in microform".

October 27th-30th.—County Library Circle, Bay Hotel, Stone-
haven, Kincardine.

October 31st-November 25th.—B.B.C. and N.B.L. Exhibition of
books on radio and television, 7 Albemarle Street, Piccadilly,
W.1.

November 1st.—University and Research Section (London
Group), University of London Library, 6 p.m. Miss A. E.
Walker on University of Ghana Library.

November 9th.—N.W. Branch Education Committee one-day
course on display, Harris Public Library, Preston.

November 16th.—Youth Libraries Section, Chaucer House,
7 p.m. Dr. I. W. Cornwall and Miss M. Maidland Howard,
author and artist of *The making of man*.

November 21st.—Reference, Special and Information Section
(S.E. Group), Chaucer House, 6.30 p.m. Speaker: C. H.
Gibbs-Smith.

November 29th.—Northern Branch, Gosforth, 3.15 p.m. Prof. E.
Birley on Sources for local history; 6.15 p.m. Films.

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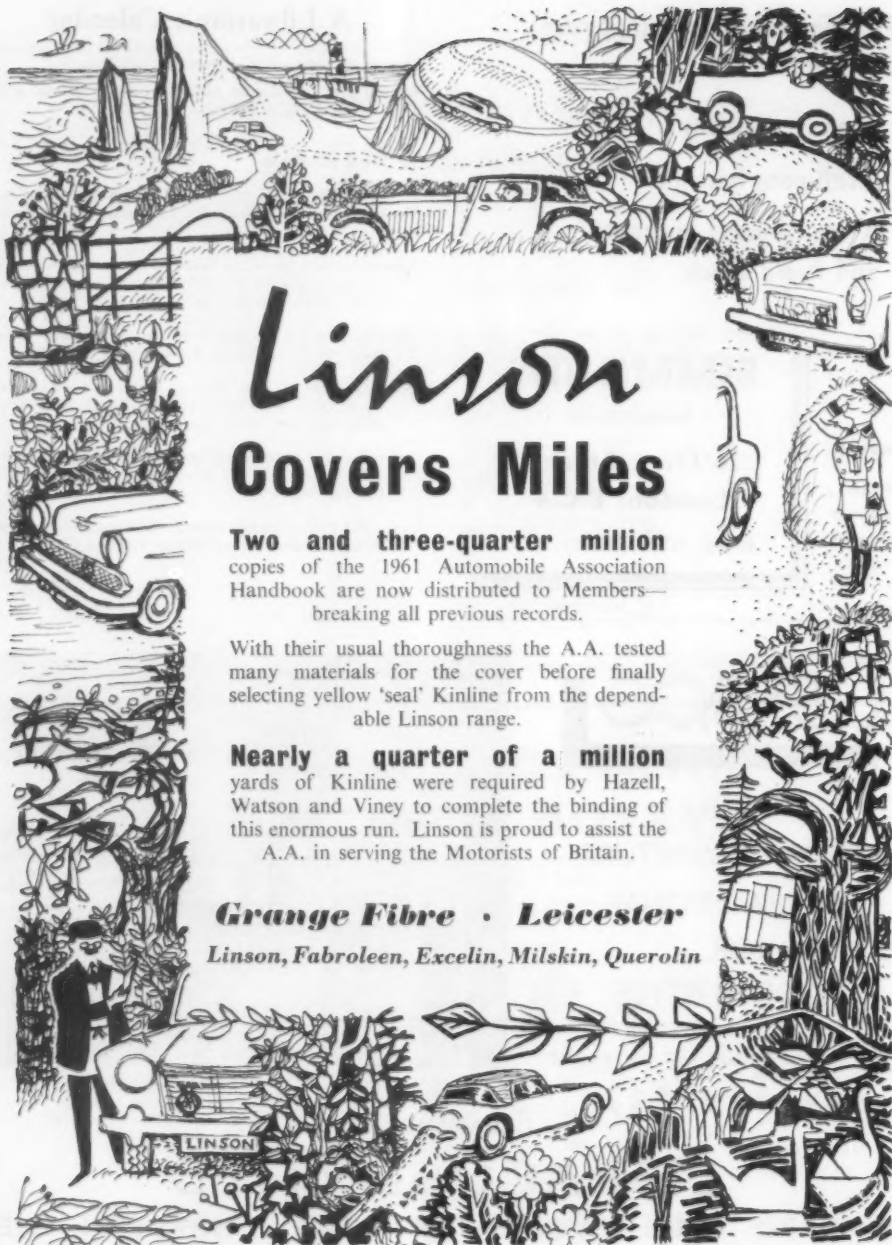
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THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION RECORD

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CONTENTS

(Abstracted in *Library Science Abstracts*)

Microfilm copies of back volumes obtainable from University Microfilms Ltd.

FROM CHINA TO PERU . . . : LETTERS FROM LIBRARIANS ABROAD	
2. An Expatriate in an Emergent Country (R. C. Bengt)	331
Random thoughts from the head of a library school in Trinidad on relationship between the L.A. and its members overseas, with particular reference to library education and qualifications.	
THE ANTHOLOGY AND THE GRAMOPHONE RECORD LIBRARY (E. T. Bryant)	334
An evaluative account of important record anthologies of music and speech which are worthy of a place in public library stock.	
STATE SCHOLARSHIPS FOR MATURE STUDENTS, 1962	337
BRITISH MULTI-VOLUME ENCYCLOPAEDIAS FOR CHILDREN: A CRITICAL SURVEY (C. A. Toase)	338
A critical, annotated review of ten multi- volume encyclopaedias approached from a librarian's viewpoint. Useful preliminary comments on the ages for which the works are designed and on prices are followed by detailed basic information about each set.	
THE COMMONWEALTH BOOK SCHEME	344
An account of the scheme started in 1959 by the Countess of Ranfurly through which thousands of books have been sent overseas.	
THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION PRIZE ESSAY: LIBRARIES AND CULTURE (Frank Hatt)	345
An analysis of the gulf which exists between practice and ethic in librarianship and a plea for a closer relationship between library and reader. By recognizing the cultural importance of recreational reading, librarians could begin to find for themselves a new function beyond that of providing a pipeline between pub- lishers and readers.	
NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON REGIONAL LIBRARY CO-OPERATION: ANNUAL REPORT, 1960	349
Annual report together with an appendix of detailed decisions taken regarding the working of the inter-regional coverage scheme.	
THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION: Election of Council; Sayers Memorial Volume; Certificate for Teacher-Librarians	352
NOTES ON OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS (N. Tomlinson)	353
CORRESPONDENCE: Establishment charges and on-cost in libraries; A catalogue of miniature and full orchestral scores in Yorkshire libraries	354
LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LIBRARY ADDITIONS	355
APPOINTMENTS AND RETIREMENTS	357

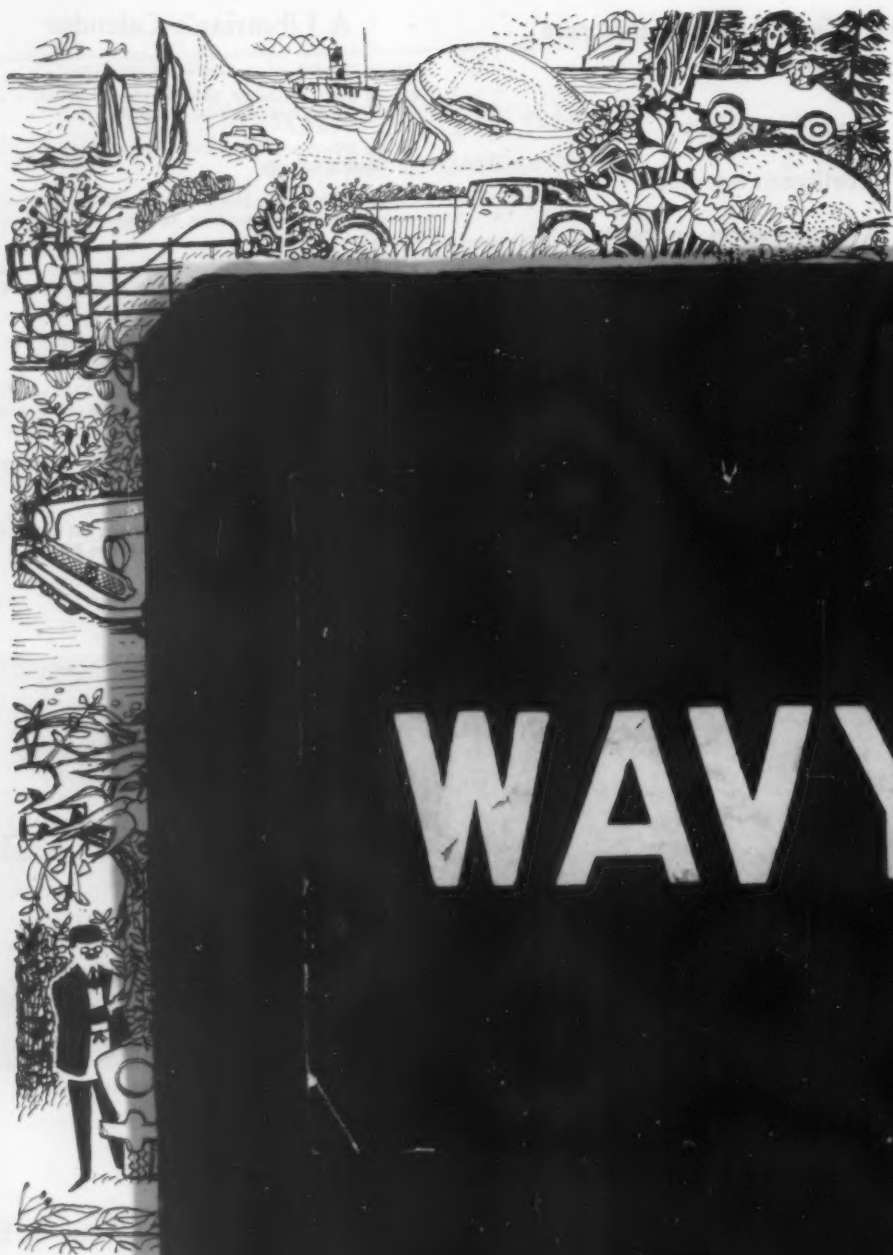
Chaucer House, Malet Place, London, W.C.1

Editor:

J. D. REYNOLDS, F.L.A.

Vol. 63 No. 10

October 1961




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THE
LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
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OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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Letters from Librarians Abroad Number 2

AN EXPATRIATE IN AN EMERGENT COUNTRY

R. C. Bengé, M.C., M.M., F.L.A.

Formerly Tutor-in-charge, Eastern Caribbean Regional Library School of Librarianship

IN the RECORD for September, 1960, the editor referred to the 1,400 members of the Library Association overseas and asked Us to correspond. It is a temptation I have not resisted, although I can scarcely claim to be representative since I now come under that curious heading "expatriate" and live in a territory even more curiously called "emergent". There are, I suppose, other people in a similar position and other ex-colonial countries, but part of the following is a personal letter to L.A. members in the U.K. (most of whom I have met at least twice).

It sometimes surprises my colleagues in the U.K. that a voluntary exile should wish to keep in touch with those whom he has rejected. Underlying this surprise is a vague resentment on their part that one has given up and gone away. The solemn answer to this is "Librarianship—one world" etc., which is true enough, but on another level one's exodus is regarded quite rightly as a defection, and is never forgiven. But still the absentee wishes to communicate with those he has betrayed. All of us discover, usually at the moment of departure, that there were roots after all which we had never noticed. (And so in some setting of tropical magnificence or confusion, one is suddenly pierced by an acute nostalgia for the grave-like silence of Prince of Wales Road, London, N.W.5, on a dark, raw, foggy night. But, of course, the fit soon passes.) Expatriates become so, either because nobody wanted them in the U.K., or because they were too impatient to join in the rat race, or more often than not because they belong to that quite common British type whose destiny is to wander abroad in search of an identity. Sometimes there are more sordid reasons which I need not catalogue, and if I have not mentioned professional zeal, this is only because it must be taken for granted.

It is a pity that we can never hope to appreciate the *quality* of living in a foreign environment by becoming an armchair traveller or even a real one. But travelling is an experience of a different order. Less obviously the process operates in reverse as well. The exile assiduously reads his English air-mail newspapers and reviews: he fondly imagines himself in the left-hand bottom corner of the picture, but, of course, this is an illusion. He "knows" intellectually that Epstein is dead—that Lord Home is foreign secretary—that there is a paper called the *Sunday Telegraph*—that Chaucer House has been pulled down—but all this is something not tested on the pulses and cannot be believed. (Most of these things are, in any case, quite incredible.) That is why in *Our Man in Havana*, an expatriate writes to his grown-up nephew as if he were still ten years old. Time clings to Place in a most disconcerting way, and your Time is not our Time. Then there are all those little items which are never reported. Your expatriate's favourite club or pub or church or avenue of memory-laden trees, have all gone into the dark, but he does not know. And so for him they are still there and unreality fastens its slow grip upon him: he is doomed to haunt and be haunted.

But consolation comes from that other dimension, the Library World, as reported in our literature. Scanning the pages of our journals we used to rejoice in the regular rehearsal of ancient wrongs and dreams; at least nothing had altered *there*. But in 1960 there were disturbing signs that this too is Illusion—surely this is some editorial plot to undo us? Some things remain of course: personally I read with pleasure statements in the *Assistant Librarian* from old students without noting what they say. Can it be that one helped to make them care? I observe also with

pleasure mixed with dismay that, whatever else may pass away, the borough librarians of London uphold their old foundations: I can still understand *them* (1). Apparently they believe that professional status will improve if we keep our entrance qualifications low enough. In the West Indies we were delighted that we may be able to inform our governments that librarians need higher qualifications than clerical civil servants: but perhaps this may not happen after all. I realize, of course, that they are concerned with local government conditions and requirements, but this is only indirectly a professional matter. We are not Borough Treasurers. I note as well that these same old gentlemen still hold to the view that lecturers in librarianship are not properly qualified unless they have served as chief librarians first: life begins at 50. How can we convince them that a teacher's job has to be learnt like any other over a long period of time? Faced with such a task they would find that years of practical experience as senior librarians would effectively disqualify them for teaching. How could it be otherwise? It is a different job. But I must restrain myself because it appears that some of these chief officers are doomed to be abolished along with the Boroughs which they dignify. For us, this fiddling with our remembered map is altogether too drastic a remedy: we prefer the map which still says "Here be Monsters".

But what about Us? Expatriates in tropical places adjust themselves more or less I suppose, without noticing how. There is no space to tell you how except to note that because of the sun, we eventually learn to walk about as if we were not going anywhere, which is sometimes true. But flippancy aside, the key factor about most new countries is that they *are* going somewhere fast. Because of this, libraries are closely linked with basic education: people who are acquiring new skills and qualifications need books all the time. Beyond this there is the wider cultural role of libraries, especially public libraries, and this may be of greater importance in the long run. This is because *cultural* under-development cannot be overcome so rapidly as political or even economic backwardness. The opportunities for libraries are tremendous, but all I can mention here is the priority task of providing a qualified professional staff. One of the biggest obstacles is that often it is possible to persuade the authorities to provide buildings and even books, but they do not appreciate so easily the need for trained staff. (There have been Carnegie buildings in the West Indies for 50 years or more.) What needs to be done for the training of staff is not in dispute—

the same stages are discernible everywhere leading up to the eventual foundation of a local full-time school. This is a long and arduous process, and throughout this initial period library assistants in colonial and ex-colonial countries study for British Library Association qualifications. Some take correspondence courses, others attend library schools in the U.K., and usually there is some kind of tutorial assistance given by hard-pressed senior librarians on the spot. The curriculum is naturally only partly relevant to local professional problems, but until development reaches a certain stage, there is no practical alternative to the Library Association qualification. We have recommended (through committee channels) that various examination procedures could be adopted which would allow for special local circumstances, particularly with regard to the type of questions set. There is reason to believe that examiners have taken note of these matters. I might mention here that on the whole we welcome the possibility of a two-tier examination syllabus, except that it obviously would not be possible in most cases for our students to take all subjects of the examination at one sitting. The elimination of the First Professional Examination might lead to difficulties in some territories, but local adjustments could be made. For example, in Trinidad we might prefer to establish our own local equivalent of the F.P.E. because recruits to the library service are appointed not as librarians, but as civil servants, and in consequence some screening process is desirable.

Local variations will exist then, but the setting up of a school is not in itself a gradual business but requires a new institution with all that is implied by such an expression. (You cannot have half a library school.) It is a blue-print activity, and when territories become independent, there is a chance that both the resources and the propitious atmosphere may suddenly exist.

Once a library school is set up, the way is clear to prepare for the final stage which is the creation of a local diploma with guaranteed standards. It is a matter of timing. One aspect of this last stage which may be underestimated (I was guilty of this myself), is that the resistance to the establishment of local qualifications comes not from the U.K. but from the emergent countries themselves. There is a feeling that standards might not be maintained, and it must be admitted that these apprehensions are not without foundation, as the academic situation in India might suggest. Then there is the fact that a U.K. qualification helps, because librarians everywhere are involved in a struggle for due recognition, and a local qualifica-

tion might carry less weight. The moral to be drawn here is that the onus is on the overseas territories themselves to create institutions which will acquire sufficient prestige. This, of course, is not primarily a professional matter: everything depends on adequate local official financial support.

We are pleased also to observe that in our literature attention is being paid to libraries overseas. But personally I view this trend not without misgiving, since there seems to be a tendency to rely too much on apron strings which still tie us to grandma in Malet Place. There is the feeling that perhaps Chaucer House should do what we cannot do for ourselves. For example two recent articles (both by expatriates) have suggested that the L.A. should invent an examination paper called "Tropical Librarianship" as if we suffered from some kind of disease. I am about to propose another paper called "Temperate Librarianship" which will include questions on whether British librarians should hibernate in the winter. Tropical countries have special problems of course, but librarianship as such is the same everywhere. Readers are the key factor in the library equation. There is no such creature as a *tropical* reader (2). Wilfred Plumbe makes many sound proposals, but I detect in several of his articles a suggestion that there is something *abnormal* about the tropics because it is hot and there are insects and hurricanes. I do not believe that the U.K. is now any kind of norm (if it ever was). (Bethnal Green on a Saturday afternoon in early February has no *absolute* significance whatever.) My friend (3) Roderick Cave in Jamaica also calls upon the Library Association to do this and that: he refers to the Association's ambiguous attitude to overseas members, whereas, in fact, the L.A. cannot have an attitude to all overseas members indiscriminately. The overseas librarian is an abstraction, and to propose that anybody should embrace him or her is horribly dangerous. To be more precise there are librarians everywhere: they are all overseas, but some are more overseas than others.

I should end on a less perverse and more constructive note. What emerges from these articles and from L. M. Harrod's (4) letter is that we need to work out what should or can be done locally, as distinct from what the Library Association can do. (Mr. Harrod had no adequate textbooks in Singapore simply because the local libraries had failed to provide them: obviously this is not a Library Association responsibility.) In this connection I should like to ask why there is no library school in Malaya? One difficulty

already implied is that the various territories are at different stages of development. Nevertheless it is probably true that all of them would benefit immensely from visits by Officers for Overseas Libraries as proposed. (Sydney Hockey at present is doing precisely this kind of advisory work in Africa, and a number of prominent British librarians have done it in the past.) The activities required would vary according to the territory. In some places the chief obstacle to progress is *not* the lack of professional know how but local official indifference or ignorance about library matters. This is where visiting "experts" of sufficient calibre could make an impact. It is common policy in other spheres. If we admit this need, the next thing that emerges is the fact that the Library Association is *not* the appropriate body to *finance* such expensive projects, and therefore Mr. Plumbe mentions the British Government and the usual international bodies. Unesco is already doing this job and it appears that what is envisaged is supplementary work particularly in the Commonwealth. From Trinidad then we support these proposals and urge the Library Association to contact suitable agencies. Mr. Harrod's other suggestion that British lecturers in librarianship should be released for these purposes is, of course, valuable also. But if not from Unesco or from the local units or from the Library Association, where is the money to come from?

I seem to have come to the end of this "article". There is nothing to sum up or offer in conclusion because it is a letter, and letters should defy *Library Science Abstracts*. I suppose all I have done is offer support to the editor when he points out that "The young idea in librarianship is seeing a wider field than most of us older members ever saw in our youth". Let us hope that older members can share in this movement whether they inhabit Hampstead or Port of Spain or Singapore. It so happens that the territories I mention have much in common, and whether they notice or not, they now co-exist in One World.

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- (3) Cave, R. The Library Association . . . of the United Kingdom. *Library World*, Vol. 62, 724, October, 1960, p. 91.
- (4) Harrod, L. M. Correspondence in *L.A.R.*, Vol. 62, No. 12, December, 1960, p. 407.

THE ANTHOLOGY AND THE GRAMOPHONE RECORD LIBRARY

E. T. Bryant, F.L.A.

Borough Librarian of Widnes

FROM the introduction of the long-playing record, the "recital" disc seems to have been popular with manufacturers and the general record-buying public as well. Such issues usually contain a series of fairly short pieces or excerpts played or sung by the same soloist or group, and this is the only genuine connecting link between the selected pieces. Certain manufacturers also seem to favour the "miscellaneous" disc, which appears to comprise items that would not fit in a recital collection. Rather than waste the recordings, they are issued in a group on a single record, usually with some sort of covering title which is rarely apt or particularly relevant. This sort of record is nearly always orchestral; singers and solo instrumentalists presumably demand a complete disc each and are not prepared to rub shoulders with competitors, at least until their recording days are over. The genuine anthology is rarely met. There are plenty of sleeves proclaiming that the contents here are "Music from the ballet", "Russian overtures" "Spain in Hi-fi" or some such general title, with a highly-coloured cover to match, but I would not call these true anthologies. The latter, in my view, suggests a careful survey of the entire field that is to be represented, a willingness to include part of a work only when it is not necessary to illustrate a particular point or period with the complete item and (preferably) fairly copious notes that will allow listeners to use the records to the very best advantage. Such an anthology is most deserving of representation in the gramophone record section of a public library, and it is the purpose of this article to discuss a few records of this type.

The biggest anthology, and a basic requirement for any library, is *The history of music in sound*, issued by His Master's Voice in ten "volumes" (for the gramophone record companies have adopted this word, presumably because it is easily understood, even though incorrect). Each volume consists of two or two-and-a-half long-playing

records, the half-record being a single-sided disc. In one case only (volume VII) are three full discs used for the music. In passing, these sets are unique, in that the equivalent 78 r.p.m. records are still available. For each volume there is a handbook, published by the Oxford U.P., at a cost of 10s. 6d. The record sleeves themselves carry on their backs simply the details of the works performed on the record, and give details of the various artists performing, but provide no other information about the music, for the simple reason that there is not adequate room. The handbooks supply this missing information, with texts of vocal items and a large number of examples in musical score. These books are, therefore, vital companions to each set of records and should be bought with them, so that a volume of the history is lent automatically with its appropriate handbook.

The volumes themselves follow the same sequence, and share the same titles, as *The new Oxford history of music*, which is the parent work to this tremendous enterprise. The major difference, at present, is that the records have all been available for some time while the *History* has only recently achieved publication of its third volume and will be some years yet in the press. The records came out in chronological order, except for the first volume, which apparently presented particular difficulty and so made a belated appearance. Since the two records deal with Ancient and Oriental music, this is not altogether surprising. What has always amused me is that the very first item in the *History* is a piece entitled "The strumming of an elderly gentleman in a state of refined intoxication", and it has always seemed a sad anti-climax that that last work in volume 10 should be a *Poco lento* from a quartet for clarinet, violin, viola and 'cello. I would have liked to see an equally imaginative flourish to round off the series as started it.

Although single records can be purchased, it is

assumed that public libraries would buy a complete volume at a time, together with the handbook. As indicated earlier in this article, I regard this series as a major requirement in any public library collection. The library that possesses but few gramophone records might reasonably object to buying 21 double-sided and 6 single-sided discs (the latter costing 26s. 9d. compared with 41s. 0d. for the double-sided records), plus nearly £5 for the handbooks. There is no reason why purchase should not be spread over a period, buying perhaps two or three volumes each year. If this method of addition is adopted, I would recommend that the first choices be the outer volumes, i.e., the first and the last. The first presents sounds that are otherwise almost completely unobtainable on generally-available records, and can introduce all but the most knowledgeable or blasé borrower into an utterly strange world of sound. The last volume, particularly the second record, deals with music of our own time, much of it as uncomfortable to the unaccustomed ear as the Orchestra of the Classical Theatre of China (on HLP 1) but, with the aid of the handbook and the varied, brief items that make up this volume, the willing listener has a chance of getting on to much more familiar terms with some of "this modern stuff". When these two volumes have been bought, my suggestion is that volumes 2 to 6 should then be added in chronological order. These cover early medieval music and proceed to 1750; this is the section of the library collection that is likely to be least adequately represented in other recordings. By the time that these are in stock, the exact order in which the other three volumes are added matters little.

A final word on this major undertaking concerns performance. In general, works are given excellent and authentic performances. Critics found some items less to their satisfaction than others, understandably enough, and one sometimes feels that the artist chosen to perform a particular piece is not quite adequate for the work or is less satisfactory than a better-known performer, but these are generally very small blemishes on an outstanding achievement. The sets will never equal the popularity of recordings of the standard classics, but that is surely no reason for omitting the *History* from stock. In addition, these volumes are invaluable to the assistant who is working for Part 3(f) of the Final Examination of the Library Association.

A completely different type of anthology is the Vox "Spotlight" series. There are five sets in all, but so far only three have been made available in

Britain—"Spotlight on brass" (DL 300), "Spotlight on strings" (DL 320) and "Spotlight on keyboards" (DL 362), and can be ordered through normal retail channels. The last of these sets consists of two discs, but the two earlier anthologies comprise a single record each. When first issued in this country in 1958, the charge for DL 300 was over 3 guineas. At the end of 1959 the price of the records was reduced; they now cost 41s. each, and represent one of the best bargains available for the gramophone record library, since each work is issued in a stout album with a most informative and well-illustrated booklet written by R. D. Darrell (author of *Schirmer's Guide to books on music and musicians* and compiler of the original *Gramophone Shop encyclopedia of recorded music*).

"Unlike the ordinary record intended primarily for sheer musical enjoyment, this is basically a record for study, in which, moreover, the object of study is not music itself, but specific musical instruments." Thus writes Darrell in the first two albums. A brief comment on the keyboard album will show the method by which this is done. The two discs include items played by more than a score of different instruments. In each case, examples are chosen to show the range and tone of the particular instrument and the musical work recorded is normally roughly contemporary. Thus, a virginal plays Giles Farnaby's "His dreame"—but this is followed by a few bars of the same work played on a modern piano. This illustrates better than any book the arguments for and against playing early keyboard music on the pianoforte of today. On the last side of this set, Bruce Simmonds plays Ravel's "Ondine", which is one of the most difficult pieces of piano music ever written and is a superb example of a work that fully exploits the resources of the present-day instrument. Immediately afterwards, one hears a few bars by the same player struggling to repeat the work on a clavichord, harpsichord and square piano. It is as enlightening as the Farnaby example.

The other two albums are just as interesting, exciting and entertaining. Here can be heard the serpent, the archlute and other instruments that are but names to most of us. It was, for me, a chastening experience to listen to the same short piece of music played by the same performer on four different violins. I picked out the Stradivarius (which is not difficult) but was hopelessly at sea in guessing which was the Guarnerius, the Amati and the modern Haenel instrument. It is most instructive to hear part of the Bach

"Chaconne" played with a curved bow and then with a straight one—and instances could be multiplied of similar useful comparisons. The brass album is perhaps slightly less successful in a most useful and instructive series. The accompanying booklets are excellent, full of information that is easily and attractively presented. The middle pages of each album are used to tabulate a variety of facts about the appropriate instruments, such as their families, musical range, probable country and date of origin, etc. Each booklet includes comment on the actual instruments used for the recordings and Mr. Darrell's "Book acknowledgements and recommendations". The latter lists are particularly useful to librarians.

This, again, is a series that will not be borrowed by the purely casual listener, but the student and serious music lover will find these records a great help to the better appreciation of early music and strong evidence in favour of the playing of older music on the instruments for which it was written rather than on the modern successors or more highly developed versions of those old instruments.

It is unfortunate that Vox have not issued the first and last sets of this series ("Spotlight on percussion" and a two-disc album "Spotlight on winds") in this country, and it is much to be hoped that copies will be imported for sale, since all the albums are American pressings. The American company stresses in its advertisements that "Each record [is] pressed from master stampers—not over 500 from each stamper", so that the physical quality of each record should be beyond criticism.

Though the anthology may be a comparative rarity with music, it has flourished in poetry recording. One company that has specialized in this field is Jupiter, which apparently consists of V.C. Clinton-Baddeley and two assistants—all unpaid. There are two discs of "20th-century English poetry" (JUR 00A1 and 00A2), each with several readers, though Clinton-Baddeley himself reads about half of the items. In several cases the company has persuaded the author to read his or her own verse. Here are two excellent records with which to persuade others that poetry did not come to a full stop with the death of Tennyson. The same company has also produced a "junior anthology" that is completely suitable for adults, and a record of ballads about which I have considerable reservations.

Caedmon is a small but growing American company that often uses British readers and whose records are marketed in Britain by Philips. Like Jupiter, the company issues a number of

recordings devoted to a single poet (such as Dylan Thomas) but these are outside the scope of this article. There is also issued, however, a selection (on TC 0998-99) from Palgrave's *Golden Treasury*. Most of the poems are short although some longer ones are included, and almost all are well-known and popular favourites. Poetry reading is as open to different interpretations as is the performance of music, and any personal verdict has to be highly subjective. For me, the set was something of a disappointment since I felt that John Neville and Claire Bloom remembered too obviously that they are actors and were, as a result, over dramatic; on the other hand, I thoroughly enjoyed Eric Portman's more restrained presentation. Having reached that decision, I checked the review in *The Gramophone* for March, 1959, and found that the writer there felt that Eric Portman dropped his voice too much at the end of lines but that the other two readers were much more successful. Our own borrowers may be equally divided in their reactions to the three readers, but here are two poetry discs that ought to be comparatively popular.

Two records deserve mention in the Beltona series, issued by Decca. They are entitled "Poetry of Scotland" and "Poetry of Ireland" (LBE 28 and 29 respectively). The former I have found most impressive. It ranges in period from the Scottish Chaucerians to contemporary poets and shows quite clearly that Scottish poetry does not begin and end with Burns, as so many Englishmen seem to believe. The bulk of the readings are by John Laurie, whom I would rate as superb. The Irish disc is useful, but I think that the decision of the editor and principal reader (Richard Hayward) to exclude all works written before c. 1830 is mistaken. He argues that "not until after the beginning of the nineteenth century were Irishmen able to give their English verses a cadence and a rhythm native to their hearths and their green fields". As a result, Swift and Goldsmith are out. In passing, Mr. Hayward writes of choosing thirty-four poems, but the disc lists only thirty-three. The reading is good and the disc presents examples of a number of poets otherwise completely unrepresented on gramophone record.

In my own library, non-musical records have proved themselves to be almost as popular, on average, as the rest of the collection. The anthologies listed above should all be borrowed sufficiently to make them worth buying. Much less attractive to the general public, though valuable to students and teachers, are the five discs of

"The Cambridge anthology of English prose" (Argo RG 103-7), each covering a limited period. It is unfortunate that few people appear willing to try this series, for there are some well-chosen examples from many of our greatest prose writers and the narrators, who are not named, are often very good and rarely less than adequate. This set is probably unsuitable for the small collection which will have so many other claims on its resources, but ought to be stocked in any collection of a thousand or more LP discs.

All the records listed in this article are, to me, well worthy of a place in a public library stock. I have made my reservations quite clear, I hope, but the overall value of these varied collections of music and speech can hardly be disputed.

State Scholarships for Mature Students, 1962

Arrangements for the award of State Scholarships for Mature Students will be continued in 1962 and up to 30 will be offered as in previous years.

The purpose of the Scholarships is to provide opportunities for university education to men and women over 25 years of age who were unable to take a university course at the normal age, but have pursued some form of continued study since leaving school and appear specially likely to derive benefit from a period of residence at a university pursuing an honours degree course as mature students.

The Scholarships are primarily designed for men and women normally resident in England or Wales who intend to follow university honours degree courses in liberal studies of the kind normally pursued in classes conducted by Responsible Bodies, rather than for those wishing to pursue studies of a technical or vocational character.

Full particulars of the conditions of entry for these Scholarships and of their financial value, together with instructions for the submission of applications, are contained in Form 1 U.M. (1962). Copies of this form are being sent to Local Education Authorities, Responsible Bodies and Adult Residential Colleges. Further supplies and the forms of application, Form 2 U.M., may be obtained from The Secretary, Ministry of Education (Awards Branch), 13 Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park, London, N.W.1. Attention is drawn to the final date for the submission of forms of application, viz., 15th November, 1961. Candidates who fulfil the conditions of eligibility will be invited to submit an essay or other example of written work by 31st December, 1961.

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BRITISH MULTI-VOLUME ENCYCLOPAEDIAS FOR CHILDREN: A CRITICAL SURVEY

Charles A. Toase, A.L.A.

Reference Librarian, Wimbledon Public Libraries

IN these days of an affluent society and ubiquitous hire purchase, many parents, anxious to help their children with school work, are prepared to spend large sums on encyclopaedias. Since many of these sets are sold by door-step methods, and most of them are not available for comparison in bookshops, it is particularly important that the librarian be sufficiently informed to be able to advise on their choice. Quite a few parents are prepared to spend £60 or even £100 on *Chambers's* or *Britannica*, although here I think all reference librarians will agree that we should explain the scholarly level of these works, quite unsuited to children's use at home although useful for older children to use occasionally in the library.

There are ten of these multi-volume works currently available in Britain, but it is difficult to gather information on them because some do not appear in *B.N.B.* or Whitaker's *C.B.L.*, most are not deposited as new editions at the British Museum, and not more than three can be seen in bookshops. They exemplify most of the publishing practices that horrify us: volumes are undated, there is unspecified "continuous revision" that is limited to changes not involving resetting, contributors are unnamed, and (dare I say it?) one or two of the publishers are not highly favoured by librarians.

As well as needing information about these works in order to be able to advise parents, librarians want to know what to buy for children's departments, and here we have different approaches that should result in different choices. The public library (and the school library), while finding it useful to have one or two examples of encyclopaedias meant for children, finds that what is wanted most of the time is help with school work, demanding semi-adult volumes. For this reason I note some of these at the end of this article.

Most encyclopaedias for children try to do two things, and often manage to do neither. They aim to provide factual material for reference, particularly for school work, while at the same time providing interesting browsing to encourage the child to read at random. Usually this dichotomy results in neither job being done adequately. My personal choice is for one really comprehensive factual set at a popular adult level (e.g., *New universal encyclopedia*), plus another for browsing (Arthur Mee's *Children's encyclopedia* is the obvious example, although I would not recommend the present edition).

An encyclopaedia is to most people a work for reference, yet more than half of the multi-volume works for children claiming to be encyclopaedias are not arranged in a form suitable for reference, neither are they comprehensive enough to answer children's questions. Modern teaching encourages children to look up facts for themselves, inculcating in them the desire for information and the ability to do elementary research. They therefore need encyclopaedias that differ from their adult counterparts in vocabulary, that stop short of the more advanced levels of knowledge according to the age of intended readers, and that make considerable use of explanatory illustrations. The *Brockhaus* approach is essential, with short articles on small subjects, rather than the early *Britannica* type with long monographic articles and few specific subject entries; no child can be expected to wade through a 20-page article on the planets to find facts about Venus.

The age of the child

We need to know not so much the actual age of the child as his reading age (vocabulary, etc.), the level of his school work, and his personal inclination to study, and these can be identified only by the parent or teacher; experience of

advising parents shows that they tend to compromise by buying a semi-adult set in the belief that the child will "grow into it", whereas he is far more likely to ignore it altogether. A particular problem arises where there are several children of different ages, but here we can point out that the greatest need for reference material is between 11 and 17, so that if any large sum of money is to be spent, it should in this case be used for a work such as the *Oxford junior*.

Most publishers are reticent about the ages for which their books are designed, presumably because they are frightened of limiting their sales. It is largely a matter of vocabulary, and here the Americans have done some research; word counts have been made of *Britannica junior*, *Compton's pictured encyclopedia*, and *World book encyclopedia* (*Elementary school journal*, vol. 55, December, 1954, pp. 219-225). While lacking this scientific approach, I have attempted to indicate ages as far as possible, basing them on trials of the volumes with parents and children and on the opinions of children's librarians, together with the relation of content to school work.

The librarian often has to talk parents out of the idea of buying the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* or *Chambers's encyclopaedia*, and here it is useful to be able to show them examples of the scholarly articles that are in many cases too abstruse for even the educated adult for whom they are ostensibly designed; the stock of the reference library can be useful, in enabling a comparison to be made of the articles on, say, logic and brain in *Britannica* and one of the simpler works.

Often the parents, succumbing to the combined pressures of salesmen and G.C.E., have homes that are devoid of books. It is here that we should be suggesting that even the best encyclopaedia cannot be a substitute for a collection of books chosen individually; we can point out how we use other books in the library in preference to encyclopaedias, and make one or two suggestions for personal possession that might interest the particular child. It can be suggested that £100 spent on one major scholarly work could be so much better spent on, say, the *Junior world encyclopaedia* (£6), later on the *Oxford junior encyclopaedia* (£21), and *The book of knowledge* (£24) or the *New universal encyclopedia* (£50), leaving a balance of £49 or £23 for a variety of other books. This sort of spending spread over some ten years is easier on the pocket than hire purchase payments on a £100 set, and results in a collection of much more value and attractiveness to the child.

Adult encyclopaedias

Some of the medium-size adult works are particularly suitable for the fifth- and sixth-form child; these are known to librarians already, so it seems necessary to do no more here than draw attention to *Everyman's encyclopaedia* (Dent, 4th edition, 1958, £14 8s., plus atlas if wanted), and the *New universal encyclopedia* (Educational Book Co., new edition, 1959, £50). There is a considerable difference in price; Everyman has the advantages of being available at bookshops and sitting on ordinary octavo bookshelves, but it has small type and poor illustrations. The *New universal encyclopedia* is far more legible and has reasonable illustrations; it is getting on for the price of *Chambers's*, but is, of course, far easier reading. Both these sets have short articles on specific subjects, with brief bibliographies for many of them.

Prices

I have not investigated the hire purchase facilities available, but the larger sets may be purchased on instalments. *Junior world*, *Oxford junior*, and *Black's* are available as separate volumes. There seems no point other than prestige (should I say "status"?) in paying extra for fancy bindings when the set is to be used in the home, but salesmen usually start by quoting the more expensive sets and only reveal cheaper alternatives if they appear not to be making a sale. The older-established works can usually be obtained secondhand, if a slightly older edition is acceptable; some booksellers specialize in these sets (Modern Books of Bournemouth, for instance, offer the 1958 *Children's encyclopaedia* at £14 and the current *Book of knowledge* at £8 8s.).

Survey of encyclopaedias

Basic information about each set is given briefly; other details were checked but have been omitted because they did not produce comparative information, e.g., no set had any signed articles or bibliographies (except that *The book of knowledge* mentions a few titles in volume eight). Certain specific facts were checked, based on questions actually asked by children: the population of three cities, with the date of the information; explanation of the working of a penny-in-the-slot machine; a description of the baking of bread, with a recipe for making it at home; the birth and death dates of Christopher Columbus, with the names of his three ships; a biography of Sir Alexander Fleming, with the date of his discovery of penicillium; penicillin,

with date of discovery, mention of Fleming, and explanation of how it is made; article on Ghana. While the faults revealed by these checks were brevity or vagueness rather than inaccuracy, an interesting feature appeared in the London populations: most of these are given in round figures (some for the county and some for Greater London), but the only two that give precise figures quote the provisional 1951 report and not the corrected reports of 1953 and 1956.

Alphabetical encyclopaedias

BLACK'S CHILDREN'S ENCYCLOPAEDIA. A. and C. Black, 1961. 4 volumes (but see under "price").

Editors. R. J. Unstead (a schoolmaster, and author of *Looking at history*) and William Worthy (a training college lecturer, previously a primary school headmaster).

Price. 4 volume buckram edition 20s. each (80s. the set); 2 volume Linson edition 35s. each (70s. the set); 12 volume school edition 6s. 6d. each (75s. the set, plus 12 quiz books at 12s. the set, and answer book at 7s. 6d.).

Ages. 8-12.

Production. Good paper, clear typography, large type face, attractive offset litho, good casing.

Illustrations. Alternative page spreads are in colour, attractive in a quieter style than *Children's Britannica* and *Knowledge*. Every article is illustrated, often in an explanatory way (e.g., camera, gas). Maps rather small, but showing a sensible amount of information.

Arrangement. Short articles of 60 to 600 words; simple index. Cross references are indicated in articles, but incompletely.

Subjects checked. Populations: Birmingham over 1,100,000 (n.d.); London over 8,000,000 (n.d.); but a few lines further on "about 9,000,000" in Greater London; New York about 8,000,000. Slot machine: no entry. Bread: 370 words, but no recipe. Columbus: 1 page, dates about 1450-1506, names of ships. Fleming: no entry. Penicillin: discovered "between the two world wars", mentions Fleming, does not describe manufacture. Ghana: 100 words, map shows location and names 3 towns.

Summary. Attractively produced by writers who know what children want, but small size necessitates omissions. Useful for school work. Reasonably priced.

THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE: a pictorial treasury of reading and reference for young and old. Waverley, 6th edition, [1959]. 8 volumes. 1st edition 1922; previous editions known as

Cassell's book of knowledge, *Waverley book of knowledge*, *Hammerton book of knowledge*, *New book of knowledge*. Annual revised impression.

Editor. Gordon Stowell (encyclopaedia editor for Waverley: *New universal encyclopaedia*, *Practical knowledge for all*, etc.). Advisory editor J. Edward Mason (Director of Education, Nottinghamshire).

Price £24.

Ages. Later school ages, continuing to adult, but includes nursery rhymes.

Production. Good paper, good typography, reasonable colour printing, medium type size, casing poor and unattractive.

Illustrations. The majority are black and white. Many are old-fashioned and are taken from early editions, as also are the maps; explanatory diagrams are well done (this set has what are probably the best explaining illustrations).

Arrangement. A "fact index" (not in early editions) makes it easier to find specific information. There is a broadly classified list of articles in the last volume, and also at the beginning of each volume.

Subjects checked. Populations: Birmingham 1,112,340 (1951); Greater London 8,346,137 (n.d.); New York 7,891,957 (n.d.). Slot machine: good article, well illustrated. Bread: 1,440 words, factual account, gives recipe but not for home baking. Columbus: 2 pages, dates 1451?-1506, names of ships. Fleming: 240 words, but without date of discovery. Penicillin: discovered 1928, mentions Fleming, does not describe manufacture. Ghana: 2 pages, no map.

Summary. Comes closest to a popular adult encyclopaedia; a lot of detail most helpful for school work (e.g., it is the only set that gives exact population figures for the major towns checked). A number of features to appeal to older children (e.g., 17 fully illustrated pages on locomotives). Quite a lot of plate revision in later editions, and largely a new work compared with 1953 *New book of knowledge*. Not related to the American *Book of knowledge* published in 20 volumes by the Grolier Society, which is based on the *Children's encyclopaedia*.

CHILDREN'S BRITANNICA. Encyclopaedia Britannica, 1960. 12 volumes.

Editor. John Armitage (London editor of *Encyclopaedia Britannica*). Contributors include a number of schoolteachers.

Price £35. Three-quarter leather £45, full leather £55.

Ages. 8-11 or older.

Production. Good paper, excellent typography,

large type face, good colour printing, good casing, volumes clearly lettered.

Illustrations. All in colour; many are decorative rather than informative. Rather bold, simplified style. Some maps merely locate a country in a continent, or show two or three towns, but others (e.g., those of British counties) are more detailed.

Arrangement. Articles of varying length; encyclopaedic index, indicating pronunciation. Specific facts found easily.

Subject checked. Populations: Birmingham 1,100,000 (n.d.); Greater London 8,250,000 (n.d.); New York about 7,900,000 (n.d.); Slot machine: no entry. Bread: 700 words, factual account, detailed home recipe (an excellent article). Columbus: 2 pages, dates 1446 or 1451-1506 [the only set that gives both possible dates of birth], names of ships. Fleming: 280 words, discovery 1928. Penicillin: discovered 1928, mentions Fleming with a cross-reference, very good description of manufacture. Ghana: 3 pages, map names 9 towns.

Summary. Although general style is based on the American *Britannica junior*, this is a completely British work. Useful for school work. General tendency to write down to children (the list of contributors includes those who rewrote the articles so that they "could be properly understood by you"). By far the most expensive set, presumably because of its superior production. Although it is to be recommended for many of its features, it is doubtful if it is worth £11 more than any other.

JUNIOR WORLD ENCYCLOPAEDIA. Sampson Low, Marston, 1960. 16 volumes.

Editors. 5 editors, plus various American contributors (including Louis Shores and Walt Disney, although the latter's influence appears to have been removed from this edition—the illustration of Animal babies, for instance).

Price. Recently increased to 7s. 6d. per volume (£6 the set); library edition (printed cloth casing) 10s. per volume (£8 the set).

Ages. 8-11, but generally a little younger than *Knowledge* and *Children's Britannica*.

Production. Good paper and typography, large type face, attractive colour. Thick laminated boards split easily, but this is good value at the price; I have not seen the library edition.

Illustrations. Generous, all in colour. Practically all illustrations appear to be of American origin, mostly from Golden Books (e.g., 11 from *The golden book of astronomy*, 15 from *The golden geography*), and the Row, Peterson science series). Many of them are excellent, and some of the

unfortunate examples in the U.S. edition have been removed (e.g., an inaccurate picture of No. 10 Downing Street). Maps vary in detail; there is one of each English county and U.S. state.

Arrangement. Short articles of 60 to 1,250 words, with cross-references. Reasonably full index, but the map of Australian railways in the railway article for instance, gets no index entry under "Australia". The arrangement of the text appears to be tied to that of the American edition; for example, there is an article on underground railways, obviously written for the English edition but appearing under "Subways", with no index entry for "Underground", but with an illustration of an American train. Pronunciation is given for some difficult words.

Subjects checked. Populations: Birmingham "1.1 million" (n.d.); Greater London "well over 8 million" (n.d.); New York "over 8 million" (n.d.). Slot machine: no entry. Bread: 270 words, factual account, no recipe. Columbus: 2 pages, dates 1446-1506, names of ships. Fleming: no entry, but index reference to penicillin. Penicillin: 120 words, discovered 1928, mentions Fleming, describes manufacture simply. Ghana: no entry (the only African countries described are Egypt, Ethiopia, Liberia, Nigeria and South Africa).

Summary. Well up to date. The American copyright date is 1959, and the U.S. origins are obvious (see also above, *Illustrations* and *Arrangement*): Goldenrod blooms "in many parts of America"; Golden Gate gets half a page, but the Pennines have a mere mention under Yorkshire and Lancashire. The article on libraries has a British text, but the illustrations are American to the extent of showing three Library of Congress cards. An article called "Colonial life in America" in the original edition has become "Colonial life, early", and four British colonies are just mentioned, but the rewriting has become so general as to be useless. Many people will find this set more attractive than *Black's children's encyclopaedia*, although more expensive; it can be compared with *Knowledge* for style and content (it happens to be produced by the same printer and the same publishing group).

OXFORD JUNIOR ENCYCLOPAEDIA. Oxford University Press, 1948-56. 13 volumes.

Editors. Laura E. Salt and Geoffrey Bournemouth.

Price. 35s. per volume, index 30s. (£21 the set).

Ages. 11+, including sixth form.

Production. Good paper, typography and binding, large type face, colour printing rather dull. General impression is cleaner than the more

old-fashioned works, but far more restrained than the other recent sets.

Illustrations. Mostly black and white; not many maps. Presumably the older child is thought to want his pictures without embellishment.

Arrangement. Each volume covers a field of knowledge (e.g., the universe, the arts, the home), with long articles alphabetically arranged; good index in volume 13.

Subjects checked. Populations: Birmingham over 1 million (n.d.); Greater London about 9 million (n.d.); New York 7½ million (but Greater New York has 3 million more than Greater London). Slot machine: no entry. Bread: 1 page on trade baking, 1 page on home baking, factual article with recipe and good illustrations. Columbus: 1½ pages, dates 1451-1506, names of ships. Fleming: 25 words, discovery 1929. Penicillin: discovered 1929, mentions Fleming, does not describe manufacture. Ghana entered as Gold Coast.

Summary. Definitely for the older school child; bears much the same relation to the popular children's encyclopaedias that *Britannica* does to *Everyman*. Has a good list of contributors, and some excellent practical articles (e.g., "dress-making"). Volumes are revised as reprinted, but the O.U.P. follows the usual practice of encyclopaedia publishers in not depositing such revisions at the British Museum and not announcing them in catalogues, so that it is difficult to know what is available.

Non-alphabetical encyclopaedias

THE CHILDREN'S ENCYCLOPEDIA. Waverley, 28th edition, [1960]. 10 volumes.

Editor. Originally Arthur Mee.

Price. Blue cloth £23 19s.; red rexine £25 18s. 6d.; brown half leather £29 18s. 6d.

Ages. 5-12.

Production. Poor to middling paper, reasonable typography, old-fashioned colour printing, poor binding, some large type for younger child's features.

Illustrations. Some are good explanatory aids, but many are just pretty pictures. Separate atlas section, including maps of English counties.

Arrangement. Makes a virtue of necessity by claiming that the repetition of subjects throughout the book is designed for the needs of children; in actual fact it has its origins in the serial form in which it was originally published from 1908 to 1910. Includes fiction and verse, with useful indexes. One of the difficulties for a child using this work is that information on one subject tends to be scattered; often the full index will give a

number of references, so that for the population of New York the reader must look up half a dozen pages in different volumes.

Subjects checked. Populations: Birmingham not given; Greater London more than 8 million (n.d.); New York exceeds 8 million (n.d.). Slot machine: no entry. Bread: 4 pages, rather discursive, gives home recipe. Columbus: 7 pages, dates about 1446-1506, names ships. Fleming: 85 words, discovery, 1928. Penicillin: 250 words, mentions Fleming, describes manufacture. Ghana: 325 words.

Summary. It tends to answer (and index) questions in the form that children ask them, e.g., "What makes us yawn?", "Do parrots know what they are talking about?" "Why is new bread more indigestible than old?" Often helpful with school work. Illustrations and general layout give an old-fashioned appearance. Some plate revision each year with reprinting, but a completely re-set edition is in preparation for publication about 1963.

KNOWLEDGE. Purnell, weekly, 9th January, 1961—.

Editor. John Chancellor.

Price. 2s. a week (i.e., about £5 p.a.). Binder needed for each 12 issues: first free, others 3s. 6d. (de luxe 15s.). An illustration in no. 12 suggests that there will be 16 volumes, plus 4 of the alphabetical covers, which would mean nearly four years of weekly parts, costing about £24 including binders. Bound volumes 30s. each.

Ages. 8-11.

Production. Good paper and typography, effective colour printing, large type face. The 3s. 6d. binder does not compare in strength with most publishers' casings, but there is also a 15s. version.

Illustrations. All in colour; many are very good indeed (although a few reveal their Italian origin). Maps are rather thin.

Arrangement. Its serial form makes it hazardous, but the four cover pages of each issue can be removed to make a separate alphabetical section. Topical items are in a newspaper style supplement, and include reviews of both new and old books. There is an index to each 12 issues, but it excludes the cover sections and the news pages.

Subjects checked. The only one to have appeared at the time of checking was bread: 3 pages, a good factual account, with a recipe but not for home baking. A further comparison was made, with the *Junior world encyclopaedia* (rather similar in style); the bicycle article in *J.W.E.* has two pages including motorcycles, and is written in

a discursive style. *Knowledge* has three pages, including an illustrated history, pictures of the parts of a bicycle, and even "how to choose the right bicycle"; it is written for slightly older children than *J.W.E.*

Summary. All of the colour plates are made in Italy, but this is definitely an English work. The articles are quite lengthy, and should be helpful in school work. For the middle-age group this is an excellent browsing encyclopaedia.

THE MODERN CHILDREN'S LIBRARY OF KNOWLEDGE. New Educational Press [Odhams], 1957. 6 volumes.

Editors. Each volume is by a different group.

Price. £14 14s. De luxe edition £16 16s.

Ages. 5-11.

Production. Reasonable art paper, good typography, colour printing a bit heavy handed, well cased, large type.

Illustrations. Quite good; maps are rather thin, showing even less detail than *Children's Britannica*.

Arrangement. Broadly classified, with an encyclopaedic index. There is a useful school-work section, but this consists of tests and similar material for the 11 year old, and is not designed to help with homework. Books 1-5 (nature, geography, history, science and inventions, arts and pastimes) are based on the adventures of two fictitious children, Billy and Barbara, "who are roughly the age of the readers of these books". [Most publishers avoid stating ages, but this is ridiculous!] Additional material is inserted between and alongside these adventures, under the headings "Did you know this?" "Do this", "Make this", and "Answer this". Book 6 includes stories and features for very young children still learning to read.

Subjects checked. Populations: Birmingham over 1 million (n.d.); Greater London more than 8 million (n.d.); New York about 8 million (n.d.). Columbus: 3 pages, dates 1451-1506. Penicillin "extracted from a green mould". Ghana: 10 words. Other items not given.

Summary. Enid Blyton is one of the editors, and others are teachers; this is put together by writers who know what the younger child needs. It encourages the habit of finding out and, while it is not itself suitable as a reference tool for specific information, it provides a good introduction that makes enjoyable reading.

NEWNES PICTORIAL KNOWLEDGE. Newnes, new edition, [1960]. The first deposited at the British

Museum is [1954], but there are earlier editions. 10 volumes.

Editors. Peter Finch; associates, Walter Shepherd, Cedric Dover.

Price. £24 3s.

Ages. 10+.

Production. Reasonable paper, clear typography, good colour printing, strong casing, large type.

Illustrations. Old-fashioned, although some new ones have been added. Four transparent colour overlays show the insides of a road petrol tanker, a bee, a nuclear reactor, and a dog rose; this could be useful given a better choice of subjects, but has the impression of being a gimmick. The maps are poor, but there is a separate *Pictorial knowledge atlas* [1957], xii, 304 p., 90s.); this has a general geographical text extending to geology and astronomy, and does not bear much relation to *Pictorial knowledge* except for six transparent overlays.

Arrangement. Broadly classified: 1 prehistory, animals, plants; 2 history; 3 British Commonwealth; 4 other countries; 5-6 technical; 7 arts, literature; 8-9 miscellaneous; 10 "factual index", stop press.

Subjects checked. Populations: Birmingham not given; London 3,348,336 (1951); New York nearly 8 million (1950). Slot machine: no entry. Bread: 920 words, factual account, recipe. Columbus: 6 pages, with references to others, dates 1451-1506, names of ships. Fleming: 35 words, no date, useless entry. Penicillin: date 1928 given in index, mentions Fleming but does not describe manufacture. Ghana: 4 pages.

Summary. An older age level than the other browsing encyclopaedias. Articles are patchy, some good but others definitely poor. The later school ages aimed at would be better served by *Junior world encyclopaedia* or *The book of knowledge*.

THE WORLD OF THE CHILDREN, by Stuart Miall. Caxton, 2nd edition, 1957. 1st edition, 1948. 4 volumes.

Price. £13 15s.

Ages. "5-12" but mostly early primary school age.

Production. Reasonable paper, clear typography, undistinguished colour printing, good casing, large type face.

Illustrations. Sketches, modern photographs, sketch maps; some good explanatory illustrations.

Arrangement. Subject groups, mostly in story form. Brief index.

Subjects checked. Does not provide enough

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detailed information to answer any of the test questions except Columbus: 3 pages, date of death 1506, names of ships.

Summary. Not a factual encyclopaedia, but good at giving the younger child some basic knowledge; also aims to help parents understand, e.g., methods of teaching arithmetic.

The Commonwealth Book Scheme

Some libraries may already have helped the English-Speaking Union of the Commonwealth Ranfurly Library in its Commonwealth Book Scheme. Started in 1959 by the Countess of Ranfurly, the scheme now sends thousands of books overseas each month mainly to Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Nigeria, the Bahamas, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Bechuanaland, Basutoland, Swaziland and Fiji, and other countries are on the waiting list. Free shipping facilities have been provided to transport the books to most Commonwealth countries, and many volunteers assist in sorting and packing the books.

Almost any books, new or secondhand, are welcome. The only ones which are not are

those which are badly torn, or written over, or without covers. All types of children's books are particularly wanted and general fiction, travel, biographies, instructional books and Bibles and prayer books are greatly needed.

The many letters of appreciation received show how important these books are to their recipients. Some of the young people and adults who have painstakingly learnt to read English at school soon forget what they have learned because there have been no books in their homes. Even pages torn from old telephone directories have been used to keep themselves in practice.

The pattern of distribution in the countries of destination varies somewhat. In the Bahamas a team of volunteers runs a circulating library. Books are sent out from Nassau every two months to all the island settlements in the Bahamas. In Rhodesia and Nyasaland, books are distributed from Salisbury to schools, missions, hospitals, leper colonies, etc., over this territory—an area the size of Europe. In Nigeria, despite grave transport problems, consignments are distributed to schools over the whole country. In East Africa, the Chief Government Librarian distributes the books to schools and libraries from Mombasa and Dar-es-Salaam. In Fiji and the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, the Director of Education is responsible for the distribution of the books.

A fund exists to get the consignments of packed books to the London Docks from the Scheme's Headquarters at 11 Charles Street, London, W.1, but the organizers depend very largely on free transport of books to this address from the donors.

The scheme is complementary to the Government Book Scheme and in view of the great importance of the whole project, no doubt many librarians will assist the scheme if they can.

For Disposal

One copy of Mason, S. F.: *Main currents of scientific thought: a history of the sciences*, 1956, to any student of Registration D viib willing to pay postage. J. Beckett, 1 Eccles Old Road, Salford 6.

164 *Maggs* book catalogues 1901 to 1960.
285 *Quaritch* book catalogues, 1929 to 1960.
Investor's Chronicle. 1941-1957 (unbound).

The above are available to any library willing to pay cost of transport. Apply to Director, Victoria Art Gallery and Municipal Libraries, Bath.

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION PRIZE ESSAY

LIBRARIES AND CULTURE*

Frank Hatt, A.L.A.

Tutor-Librarian, Canterbury College of Art

NO doubt it would be possible to discuss the culture of our people in our time without reference to Raymond Williams's two recent books, *Culture and society* and *The long revolution*, but it would be an act of conscious self-denial. The road is hard enough already; we can do without putting peas in our shoes.

There are two theses central to Mr. Williams's approach to culture. First, that the word is rich in actual meanings and shades of meanings, so any discussion which defines culture narrowly for precision's sake limits itself in a harmful way and is likely to lead to false conclusions. Second, that a great deal of past discussion of culture has suffered, not only from this kind of falsity but also from a mistaken reading of the facts of cultural history, this being particularly true of those critiques which have sought to evoke a whole, organic culture of the past, from which contemporary culture is shown to evidence a falling-off. (Much of F. R. Leavis's work, and the work that his teaching has inspired, comes into this category.)

If we agree (and Clive Bell was probably the last writer seriously to offer an alternative view) that culture is not a single and separate activity but a complex organization of activities, constantly shifting and growing, and at the same time the record, through the arts and media of communication, of the shift and the change, then we find it difficult to give meaning to such a term as "cultural standards". There are standards of running, standards of bricklaying, standards of musicianship, but to try to measure culture is like trying to count waves as they come towards a beach, joining and parting and joining again, till it is impossible to see where one ends and the next begins. "Decline in cultural standards" can

be a useful shorthand term for what the unscrupulous use of mass communication media is doing to the quality of our life, but it can be misleading. It is only a metaphor, and it can lead to a hasty defence of the old against the new, the minority at all costs against the majority.

An alternative metaphor to that of "standards" is one of tension. Over the past century or so, the tendency of popular suffrage, widespread education, improved working conditions and increased social mobility has been to give people more and more choices from which to select their personal versions of our culture. The controllers of the new media of communication, however, have shown a tendency to limit these choices by using the considerable power of the media to reinforce their audiences's established attitudes, simply because such a limitation is good business. It can be useful to see our cultural situation in terms of tension between these two forces. Nobody is free from this tension, but for librarians, as agents of communication, it is a particularly real thing.

Definitions of librarianship have been many and various, but they all agree that the business of the librarian is to assemble books and related material—a convenient phrase which has, quite properly, been extended so as to include even the most distant relations—and to make this material freely accessible. As an extension of this, it is also generally agreed that it is our business actively to encourage the use of the material once it is accessible. In so far as the definitions are a rationalization of what librarians actually find themselves doing, by tradition, nobody could take exception to them. What we have to do is to see where these traditional activities connect with our culture. We have to ask what happens when

* Essay submitted on the following subject: "It is claimed that the growth of mass communication media implies a decline in cultural standards. How could libraries play a part in arresting such a decline?"

people read books, or receive communication through other media, and why it is important that whatever happens should go on happening.

Our awareness of culture as a complex of activities and as the record of these activities, helps us to see that books are important in two ways, one corresponding to each of these areas of meaning. First, books can be tools, which people use when they are forging their contributions to our culture. *Scouting for boys* is a book of this kind, for the Boy Scout movement is a part of our culture and *Scouting for boys* helps to keep that movement alive. The book which is a tool contributes indirectly to culture, acting at one remove. The second kind of book contributes in a more direct way; novels, poems and plays are the clearest examples.

It is a false simplification, however, to talk of two different kinds of book. What we are really discussing are two kinds of communication, two ways in which a given book may be read. They correspond to what Dr. I. A. Richards has called the "scientific" and the "emotive" uses of language. It might be helpful to call these two kinds of communication by different names; to say "using books" when we mean the scientific use and to reserve "reading" for the emotive use. It is worth noticing here that the "use" of language, as with all communication, is a co-operative action, and it is the reader who has the last word on how he is going to use the words that the writer has put on the page.

To note the difference in kind between "book-use" and "reading", and to create favourable conditions for both activities are tasks central to the process of relating books to culture. Librarians are peculiarly well equipped for these tasks, for of all the agents of communication, none is subject to less commercial pressure than a librarian. Traditionally, his concern is not with selling but with assembling and making accessible.

When we come to ask how far librarians are taking advantage of this situation, and how far they are aware of the responsibility it places on them, we find another distinction becomes necessary: the distinction between what actually goes on in libraries, and what librarians choose to include in their professional education, press and formal discussions and meetings. The first has a name; we call it library practice. The second goes to make up what we might call the library ethic. The difference between the two is more than the difference between libraries as they are and libraries as librarians are trying to make them, for it is a difference of emphasis as well as one of standards. It is not only, to take one example

from our examination syllabus, that most librarians are examined in the use of a cataloguing code far more detailed and precise than any they are likely to catalogue by in practice; all professional education has its artificial hurdles. It is rather that if some complete sets of our examination papers were shown to somebody who had no idea what a library was, he would deduce it to be a very different kind of place from what we know it to be. The library ethic is in fact a blurred image resulting from a double exposure: one exposure of what librarians like to think they are doing, the other of what they would like other people to think they are doing. That both these images are so different from the original (what librarians actually are doing) is the result of a natural anxiety to establish the profession's importance, which is showing itself more and more in concern for "professional status".

The gulf between practice and ethic is nowhere clearer than in our attitudes towards reading and towards the use of books. Three texts may be cited to indicate the development of the library ethic's attitude. The first is Dr. Savage's introduction to *Special librarianship in general libraries, and other papers*. Writing in 1939, Dr. Savage spoke of two groups of readers. The first group he described with a term of Pater's: they were "truant-reading", i.e., reading for reading's sake, without direction. They posed few problems, being keen and lively. All they needed were the bookstocks in which to browse. The second group of people were "people who read with a purpose" and Dr. Savage suggested that this group were often disappointed with public library provision. He went on to draw attention to the growing number of non-public libraries, implying that public libraries should set about attending to the needs of the readers "with a purpose" before these people turned to non-public libraries. Three notions here which were presented in 1939 as discoveries and warnings, have hardened over the years into orthodoxy. First, the false distinction between two groups of people, when what we have is one group of people, each of whom is able to approach books in two different ways; we talk now of "the general reader" and "the serious reader", but we need only try to apply these terms to some actual readers to see how meaningless they are. Second, the suggestion that little needs to be done for truant-reading beyond the provision of full shelves. Third, the feeling that public libraries need to guard jealously their status as providers of books as tools, otherwise they are likely to be usurped by special libraries.

These three notions amount to a statement of

priorities, and it is confirmed by a second text, from a book that is at the heart of the library ethic. On page 218 of *The chance to read*, Mr. McColvin says, "I do not deny the right of any man to read for reading's sake if he so chooses, but I think he will gain most from that reading which is akin to the other things in which he is interested or concerned. . . ." Inevitably, though the ethic may not deny anyone the right to read for reading's sake, it is not going to devote a great deal of attention to his problems if it sees such reading as a comparatively ungainful pursuit.

The third text is Mr. Mills's *Modern outline of library classification*. Of all recent books on librarianship, this is one which seems to be characterized by an unwillingness to take anything as given, yet in fact it is set firmly in the framework of the received ideas of the library ethic. In the apologia with which he opens, Mr. Mills contends that librarians must choose between the work of information retrieval and that of "glorified storekeepers". This is familiar; it is the choice Dr. Savage offered us, between the mere assembly of books for the truant-reader and the development of techniques to meet the need of the reader with a purpose. Closely connected with this is the statement Mr. Mills makes a little later (page 3) when he says: "A book, or any other graphic record, is essentially a medium for the conveyance of information. This information may be entirely factual or it may be imaginatively presented (as *belles lettres*)." This is the library ethic then: that there are readers with a purpose using books of factual information, and requiring of the staff well-developed techniques of information retrieval; and that there are "truant" or "general" readers, reading *belles-lettres*, perhaps casually flitting about among the factual books, but quite capable of looking after themselves and not very important anyway.

Let us take this idea and see how it fares in library practice. It is unlikely that many books have been issued from public libraries more frequently, over the past ten years, than *The Kon-Tiki expedition*. Following the library ethic we would expect this to be read for the "entirely factual" information it offers, for it can hardly be called a piece of *belles lettres*. But how many readers came away from the book with any clear idea of the anthropological theories involved? How many could say with confidence how big the raft was, what winds and tides it encountered, how it compared with known voyages of a similar kind? If we answer these questions honestly we have to admit that most of those issues of *The Kon-Tiki expedition* failed miserably to com-

municate factual information. We have either to regard those issues, and the many others like them, as a total waste of time, to be set against the time spent on information retrieval, or to recognize that the issues were in response to a legitimate demand, quite different from the demand for factual information, and that in terms of such a demand they were successful. In fact, of course, *The Kon-Tiki expedition* is nearly always read as an adventure story; it is not used as a tool, but read as a novel is read. This must be true of most of the issues from public libraries, and a great many from academic libraries. Only in non-academic special libraries can we assume that most of the actual demand is for material to be used as tools; and yet we continue to talk of all librarianship in terms of a choice between information retrieval and storekeeping.

The situation is that in our libraries we are indeed helping to create favourable conditions, both for reading and for book-use, but while we admit most of the problems of the latter to our professional consciousness and at least acknowledge how far we have to go before we will solve them, for the former we hardly notice what we are doing. In formal education there is a term, "child-centred". An analogous term for librarianship would be "reader-centred". The book has always been at the centre of the library ethic; we could do worse in the present situation than to recognize that any book is a collection of symbols for people to interpret as they will, so that the study of readers is as vital to an understanding of communication as the study of books.

If we moved the reader nearer the centre of our attention, changes of practice would certainly result, but it is difficult, with our present patterns of thought, to imagine what they would be. No doubt we would discover that our bookstocks are absurdly inflexible in their arrangements, which are based on the assumption that the demand is always for material on a specific subject. Of course librarians spend a great deal of time setting up book displays which break the shelf order they have achieved by orthodox classification; library display is respectable subject matter for professional meetings and journals. But to put this in perspective, we need only observe that a centralized cataloguing and classifying service has been effected in this country, simply because enough librarians thought it was desirable. With a library ethic that was reader-centred we would find national or regional departments of library display and exhibition design just as desirable and much easier to organize. We talk of "Assistance to Readers", by which we mean assistance

to users of books. The need here is to recognize the difference between two techniques. Information retrieval calls for techniques of stock selection and organization. All the librarian's work is on his stock; his only task in relation to his users is to ensure that they formulate their requests accurately. But readers differ from users in that they have no precise demand. Sometimes they will even say they "just want something to read". If we could once accept the reasonableness of this demand, we would see that we need to find out more about our readers, as we are accustomed to finding out about our books. In practical terms, we would have to set about talking to readers, and inviting them to talk to us, about the books they have read and the books they might go on to read. In the new relationship which would emerge (there is the suggestion of it already in children's libraries), librarians would almost be teachers of reading; but not quite, for we would be helping people to learn, rather than teaching them. To help us in this, we would have to keep records of the reading of individuals, and guide them along planned reading courses. This would involve constant supervision, for so many readers need so much more than the reading lists our most enterprising public libraries put into their hands.

In the course of studying our readers, we would become more keenly aware of the parts played in communication by agents other than ourselves: the book trade, the advertising industry, the cinema, radio and television are obvious examples. That we badly need to stabilize our position relative to these other agents became obvious when we produced such trivial arguments to oppose the Public Lending Rights Bill. It was found extremely difficult to argue from principles, because what principles we had seemed either inappropriate or unworldly humbug. By recognizing the importance to our culture of all kinds of communication, including the process we call recreational reading, we can begin to find for ourselves a function other than that of providing a neutral pipeline from the book-production industry to its book-consumers. We have made a start on the equivalent task in the field of information retrieval. Nothing that has been said here is intended to belittle that start, or gainsay the importance of consolidating it and developing from it; but to deny ourselves the possibility of an alternative emphasis is quite simply to ignore the flexible nature of communication.

Far from being revolutionary, such an alternative emphasis would chiefly involve recognition

and development of the valuable work that is already being done in public libraries, counter to the library ethic; work often done under difficulties, which result directly from the kind of organization the library ethic leads to. For readers are, in fact, commenting on the books they return, but only briefly; someone is behind them in the queue. And the assistants are listening, but they cannot record the comments for information; they are too busy with something else. People who want "something to read" have their demand treated with respect in some libraries, but the method of even the most enlightened Readers' Adviser is to "choose books" for the reader; with our present organization is it so much harder to help the reader to choose for himself. As for an awareness of the other agents of communication, some libraries at least throw a glance in their direction, producing such things as book displays connecting with radio and television programmes. But this kind of action is a tiny, inconspicuous gesture. What our culture requires of us, and what we should be requiring of ourselves, is not that we offer gestures but that we take a stance that is unambiguous and meaningful to the people sitting in the gods. And our first step could usefully be to find out who they are.

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NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON REGIONAL LIBRARY CO-OPERATION: ANNUAL REPORT, 1960

1. The National Committee on Regional Library Co-operation was founded in 1931. It consists of representatives of the Regional Systems, the Library Association, the Association of University Teachers, and the National Central Library, and formerly also representatives of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust. The functions of the Committee as laid down in its Constitution are, (a) to act as an advisory body on all matters concerning existing or potential Regional areas, (b) to provide liaison between the various Regional Bureaux and the National Central Library. In addition, the editors from the Regional Bureaux attend meetings by invitation. Thirty-three meetings have been held up to the end of 1960. The Chairmen have been Mr. E. Salter Davies (1931-1948), Mr. H. P. Marshall (1949-1951), Mr. B. S. Page (1951-1959), Mr. M. C. Pottinger (1959-). The librarian of the National Central Library acts as Hon. Secretary and Convener.

2. The members for the year 1960 were as follows: J. Bebbington, F.L.A., J. F. W. Bryon, F.L.A., S. J. Butcher, F.L.A., D. I. Colley, F.L.A., I. A. Crawley, F.L.A., S. P. L. Filon, B.Sc., F.L.A., F. M. Gardner, F.L.A., I. P. Gibb, B.A., A.L.A., W. J. Hill, F.L.A., E. D. Jones, B.A., Councillor H. Kent, G. F. Leighton, A.L.A., W. R. M. McClelland, F.L.A., Miss N. McCririck, B.A., F.L.A., B. S. Page, M.A., F.L.A., Miss L. V. Paulin, M.A., F.L.A., M. C. Pottinger, D.S.C., F.L.A., F. Rutherford, M.A., F.L.A., I. A. Shapiro, M.A., E. Simpson, F.L.A., C. W. Taylor, F.L.A., J. E. Thomas, F.L.A., F. C. Tighe, B.A., F.L.A., C. H. Turner, A.L.A., J. P. Wells, F.L.A., I. Williams, Sir William R. Williams, V. H. Woods, F.L.A., A. B. Paterson, M.C., A.L.A.

3. In 1954, following the *Recommendations on library co-operation*, the Implementation Committee was set up to implement these recommendations. This is a joint committee of the National Committee and the National Central Library and reports to both. There are at present no sub-committees.

4. The most important topic discussed in recent years has been the Inter-Regional Coverage Scheme. The *Recommendations* envisaged the National Central Library ceasing to accept, from a given date, applications from Regional Systems for British books listed in *B.N.B.* The date chosen was 1st January, 1959. By that date Regions were supposed to be self-sufficient as far as British books were concerned, but, *in order to ensure that no books were missed*, a scheme was evolved whereby each Region undertook complete coverage of books within a certain main section of the Dewey classification, as follows:

Class	000-099	Northern
	100-199	Wales
	200-299	South-Western
	300-349	Yorkshire
	350-399	Scotland
	400-499	East Midlands
	800-899	
	500-599	West Midlands
	600-699	North Western
	700-799	London
	900-999	South-Eastern

Applications from Regions for British books published after 1st January, 1959, which cannot be satisfied within the Region are now passed to the specializing Region and not to the N.C.L.

Decisions on points of detail in the interpretation of this scheme are discussed by the Implementation Committee, and sent for the approval of the National Committee. A list of some of the more important of these decisions to the end of 1960 is given in an Appendix to this Report.

5. Other questions which have been discussed during 1960 (and in some cases in previous years as well) are Joint Fiction Reserves, Statistics, Book Storage, Periodical Coverage, Discarded Books, Telex, and Editors' Salaries. (Some of these relate to the *Recommendations on library co-operation* previously referred to.)

(a) *Joint Fiction Reserves*. It has been decided to arrange one reserve outside that run by the London Metropolitan Boroughs and contributed

to by the South-Eastern Region. A scheme of allocation has been drawn up and it is hoped that the Regions will agree to accept the allocations and will start collecting new books in January 1962, and accept offers of discards from an earlier date.

Allocations: A-C	North-Western
D-F	Northern
G-J	East Midlands
K-M	West Midlands
N-S	Yorkshire
T-Z	South-Western

(b) *Statistics.* In order to introduce uniformity into the presentation of Regional statistics, the Regional editors met and produced a form which was based on previous suggestions by Mr. Bryon. This form was later approved by the Committee and adopted (with various minor modifications) by each Region.

(c) *Book Storage.* A prima facie case was made out by the North-Western Region for some form of centralized book storage. After discussion two such stores were suggested for England: one based on the N.C.L. and one other. Scotland and Wales preferred to deal with this problem separately. Investigation into the extent of the demand for space in such stores is continuing. Such book stores would be available for all books which libraries wished to send (subject to conditions of deposit to be agreed) and not only those collected under subject specialization schemes.

(d) *Periodical Coverage.* It was agreed that Regions should be asked to try to provide the major English periodical literature on their subjects within the Inter-Regional Coverage Scheme.

(e) *Discarded Books.* Regions were asked to suggest to their member libraries that, where practicable, discards should be offered to specializing libraries under the Inter-Regional Coverage Scheme and the Joint Fiction Reserve Scheme.

(f) *Telex.* By the end of 1960 Telex had been installed at the N.C.L., Manchester, Sheffield and Birmingham, the Regional Systems being able to use the machines in the last three places. It was expected that Newcastle and Leicester would join the network during 1961. The network is used normally only for urgent applications. In addition Buckinghamshire County Library is carrying out an experiment with the South-Eastern Region (via N.C.L.'s Telex) in the use of Telex for all applications.

(g) *Editors' Salaries.* A letter on this subject from the Circle of Editors was circulated to Regions. As a result four up-gradings were made.

Appendix

DETAILED DECISIONS TAKEN REGARDING THE WORKING OF THE INTER-REGIONAL COVERAGE SCHEME

The Inter-Regional Coverage Scheme was instituted to ensure that loanable copies of British books and pamphlets published after 1st January, 1959, would be available now and in future, since the National Committee "resolved to approve the recommendation of the Implementation Committee that after 1st January, 1959, British books published on or after that date and listed in the *British National Bibliography* should cease to be recorded in the National Union Catalogue and that the National Central Library should cease to deal with requests from Regional Systems for such books". A scheme of allocations based on the cost of books in each main section of the Dewey classification as used in the *British National Bibliography*, was drawn up and approved, these broad subjects being allocated to different regions, each of which would be responsible for acquiring every work listed in the appropriate section of *B.N.B.* The classification of *B.N.B.* is followed strictly, subject to any adjustment of detail which the I.C. considers necessary from time to time. It has been decided that *B.N.B.* should be followed for bibliographies.

All British books listed in the *B.N.B.* in the allotted subjects should be bought; the purchase of book rarities and of American books appearing in *B.N.B.* may be left to the discretion of the librarian. All works bought under the scheme should be made available for loan, if possible for home reading, but otherwise for use in a library in the reader's vicinity.

Periodicals are excluded from the scheme although libraries are, of course, free to purchase these if they wish to. This exclusion comprises all publications appearing at regular or irregular intervals to which there is no foreseeable end, i.e., including monographs of learned societies forming part of a series. Reference books should be bought for preservation purposes, although not lent while current.

The following are some rulings on points of detail that have been made by the I.C.:

- (i) Children's books are to be excluded where they are specifically classified in *B.N.B.* in class 823, but if classified (even doubtfully) elsewhere, they should be included. Children's books classified at 823 are being considered for inclusion in schemes for fiction reserves.

- (ii) Regions should take steps to ensure against premature discarding of books purchased under the scheme.
- (iii) Libraries should make every effort to replace books acquired under the scheme should they be lost, as the scheme is intended to ensure that books continue to be available for loan.
- (iv) Inter-Regional applications, made in accordance with the scheme, must be addressed to the appropriate Regional Bureau and not to the holding library.
- (v) A National Directory of allocations was considered but rejected, as direct application from one library to another should not be encouraged except in cases of emergency.
- (vi) Where a library refuses to buy a particular book which is part of its allocation under the scheme, the Regional Bureau should make alternative arrangements within the Region.
- (vii) Possession of the text of an item in a periodical should not prevent the Region concerned from buying the item if it is also separately published.
- (viii) All books appearing in *B.N.B.* with a British imprint, whether or not these have also a foreign imprint, should be regarded as British books for the purposes of the scheme.
- (ix) In cases where the classification of a subject has been altered by *B.N.B.*, the purchase of books should follow the current classification and not the subject as originally allocated under the scheme. (Forexample, if books on Railways are now always classed at 385 and not 625, the Region responsible for 350-399 should buy these books and not the Region originally allocated Railways amongst its responsibilities for 600-699).
- (x) Books in foreign languages published in Great Britain and entered in *B.N.B.* are to be purchased under the scheme.

NORTHERN BRANCH

Nominations are invited for members of the Branch Committee. Nominations should be signed by two members of the Branch and countersigned by the nominee, and must reach the Hon. Secretary, Miss D. Thompson, Public Library, Wallsend, Northumberland, not later than 15th November, 1961. Nominations may be made only by, and on behalf of, members whose subscriptions are not in arrears on 1st July.

658.8

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THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Election of Council

The amendments to the Bye-laws approved by the Annual General Meeting of the Association on 20th September, 1961, have been submitted to the Privy Council for approval.

It will not be possible to distribute voting papers for the election of the 1962 Council until the Privy Council's decision on these amendments is known. If therefore members do not receive voting papers immediately after 15th November, 1961, they are asked *not* to notify Headquarters: for that will be the reason for the delay.

A further announcement about the despatch of voting papers will be made in the LIBRARY ASSOCIATION RECORD for November.

The Sayers Memorial Volume

The Sayers Memorial Volume is announced for publication shortly. This important contribution to the literature of classification consists of 15 essays in librarianship in memory of W. C. Berwick Sayers, edited by D. J. Foskett and B. I. Palmer. The original plan was to prepare and publish a *Festschrift* in the strictest secrecy and to present it to Sayers on the occasion of his 80th birthday at the end of 1961, but this was thwarted by the grievous news of his death last October. It is hoped that the book will make a fitting testimony to the life's work of a great and most lovable personality. The price of the book will be 36s. (27s. to members) and any royalties which may accrue from its sale it is proposed to place in a trust fund from which a Sayers Memorial Prize will be awarded from time to time to outstanding students.

Certificate for Teacher-Librarians

The Joint Board of Assessors of the Library Association and School Library Association have issued the following announcement of results of the Examination held in June, 1961:

Number of entries	129
Number who did not sit	12
Number who sat	117
Number who passed	53
Number who were referred in one Paper	6
Number who failed	58
Percentage who passed	45

The names of those who passed are set out below. All candidates have been informed of their results, and certificates have been sent to the successful ones.

Andrew, Miss W. Mount St. Joseph Grammar School, Bolton
 Anson, Mrs. B. D. Technical School for Girls, Bromley
 Ball, Miss J. Levenshulme High School for Girls, Manchester
 Bates, Miss K. M. Plant Hill Comprehensive School, Manchester
 Beagley, A. G. Clapham College, London
 Bintcliffe, Miss R. G. The Percy Jackson Grammar School, N. Doncaster
 Bott, H. A. Sheldon Heath Comprehensive School, Birmingham
 Butcher, J. J. County Sec. School, Wrotham, Kent
 Coghill, Miss J. E. G. Stanley Green Sec. School, Paisley
 Colley, Mrs. M. S. Norton Mixed School, Pontefract
 Cunningham, G. W. St. John's R.C. County Primary School, Liverpool
 Demolder, M. G. Archway School, London
 De Watteville, Miss J. M. Crossley and Porter School, Halifax
 Edwards, G. L. Greenway Sec. Boys' School, Bristol
 Featherstone, E. Crosby Junior School, Scunthorpe
 Flanagan, Mrs. M. Smedley Sec. School, Manchester
 Fletcher, A. Parkview County Primary School, Prestwich
 Garrity, J. B. Witney Sec. (Bilateral) School, Witney, Oxon.
 Gironimo, Miss G. M. County Grammar School for Girls, Tunbridge Wells, Kent
 Greenwood, Miss J. T. Grammar School, Ashton-under-Lyne
 Gregory, Sister Paul. Archbishop Masterson Girls' School, Birmingham
 Harrop, G. Alexandra Park Senior School, Stockport
 Henderson, Miss M. J. Grammar School, Gravesend, Kent

Henthorn, F. Grammar School, Brigg, Lincs.
 Hill, Mrs. S. Chequer Sec. School, London
 Hoey, Rev. J. The Cardinal Langley School, Middleton
 Houldin, Miss M. A. High School, Wallasey, Cheshire
 Hutton, Miss M. S.E. Essex County Technical High School
 Lewis, Miss L. M. Camden Girls' Sec. School, Birmingham
 Limb, Miss I. E. Kirkby Avenue Junior School, Doncaster
 McDonald, D. Warren Dell J.M.I. School, Watford
 Maguire, Miss E. M. Notre Dame Primary School, Glasgow
 Menzies, D. McL. The High School of Glasgow
 Mitchell, Miss M. Technical School for Girls, Rochdale
 Neil, A. Miltonbank Primary School, Glasgow
 Raymond, Miss M. K. Marianne Thornton School, London
 Roberts, Miss J. K. Maghull Grammar School, Liverpool
 Robinson, J. Dalziel High School, Lanarks.
 Rogers, Mrs. N. Our Lady of the Rosary Primary School, Bristol
 Rowlandson, Mrs. E. M. P. Hope Hall Sec. Mod. School, Salford
 Shepherdson, Miss I. Crossley and Porter School, Halifax
 Simon, Miss H. Callow Land Primary Girls' School, Watford
 Stables, F. M. Richmond Hill J.M. School, Doncaster
 Stocks, Mrs. B. M. Fyde Lodge High School, Stockport
 Taylor, Miss J. A. Derker Sec. School, Oldham
 Thoburn, W. P. St. Anne's Ancients Boys' School, Manchester
 Thould, R. H. Silvermere Sec. Mod. Mixed School, Solihull
 Turnage, Mrs. L. H. Burrage Sec. School, London
 Upton, Miss J.-A. High Holme County Sec. School, Louth
 Viner, Miss A. Secondary Girls' School, Crayford, Kent
 Wills, Mrs. N. G. Northwood Primary School, London
 Winnick, Miss A. MacD. Brandon High School, Motherwell
 Wootton, H. G. Breckfield Secondary Mod. School, Liverpool

Correction to Examination Results: Summer, 1961 (September issue)

Under Groups A and C, "(c)" should be added between "Wilde, Miss H." and "Lancs. Co."

Notes on Out-of-Print Books

Further to the June, 1961, *Notes*, Darwen Finlayson are publishing their second Chesterton at the request of London and Home Counties Branch. *The man who knew too much* will be published on 23rd October, 1961, at 12s. 6d. This, together with the first title, *The club of queer trades*, represent the first two volumes in what will now be the *G. K. Chesterton Reprint Series*. Details of further titles to follow will be given in due course, and the publisher is acknowledging the assistance of the Branch on the jackets.

As forecast in the October, 1958, *Notes*, Dent are now at publication stage concerning *The country doctor* by Balzac. This re-issue will have a new introduction by Dr. Marcel Girard, and will be for publication in hard covers in the new format of E.M.L. It is expected in autumn, 1961.

I have been in touch with South-Eastern Regional Library System concerning books in demand of which only few copies exist. There is only one copy within the system of Symers M. MacVicar's *The student's handbook of British hepatics*, 1926. This is thought by some to be O.P., but I eventually tracked down information, through the printer, of a new edition published in January 1961, at £3. Copies are obtainable from Messrs. Wheldon & Wesley Ltd., Lytton Lodge, Codicote, near Hitchin, Herts.

S.E.R.L.S. also reported that the last copy had now been stolen of *A history of firearms* by H. B. C. Pollard. Fortunately, a new edition is on the way, despite my note to the contrary in October, 1958, and the final work on the manuscript is being done by Mr. Claude Blair of the Victoria and Albert Museum. Eyre and Spottiswoode say that a tentative publication date is autumn, 1962. It is hoped that readers in the south-east will be content with more peaceful reading until then.

With reference to Thomson's *Bede: his life, times and writings*, Oxford University Press state that this could not be reprinted as it stands. "We have tried from time to time to find someone to write a fresh book but there is no obvious author and we have been advised in any case that the time is not yet ripe for the re-appearance of this title."

Another S.E.R.L.S. request was for Sir Ernest Barker's *The political thought of Plato and Aristotle*, of which the last four copies are in constant demand. The comment by Methuen is that this was originally published in 1906 "and the best part of it was embodied in revised form in his later book *Greek political theory* which is

still in print with this firm". Perhaps librarians might draw readers' attention to this fact, in view of the alternative currently being available.

Further to the June, 1961, *Notes*, Stewart's *Ordeal by hunger* is reported by Eyre & Spottiswoode to be postponed until spring, 1962. The reason is that it will be brought into a new series of books called *Frontier Library*, all of which, whether history or fiction, will deal with the American West. The series will start by reprinting Francis Parkman's *The discovery of the Great West*. If successful, other of his historical works might be reprinted, for example, *Montcalm and Wolfe*.

With regard to Balzac's *Cousin Pons*, I last reported in January, 1959, that Trans-Atlantic Book Service were endeavouring to import. I have since been informed that they are not now dealing in this kind of literature, and I have heard from another importer that the book is now O.P. in U.S.A.

Heinemann may, in due course, have good news about reprinting four books in demand. Frank Yerby's *Pride's castle* and *The foxes of Harrow*, and Clemence Dane's *Regiment of women* are all under consideration. The other title is being considered for the next programme. This is *The bastard* by Erskine Caldwell.

Unusual information comes from Eugrammia Press who are announcing a collotype facsimile of the first edition of *Hypnerotomachia Poliphili*, originally printed in Venice in 1499 by Aldus Manutius. Although this column must inevitably deal with modern bread-and-butter books, it is bibliographically refreshing to mention a fine incunabula. There will be only 300 sale copies, numbered, due to appear autumn, 1962, at sixty guineas or 185 dollars. The Eugrammia Press has been formed to publish limited editions of some of the world's rarest and most beautiful books, and it is fitting that it should start with one of the most beautiful books of the Renaissance. Best of luck, Eugrammia, although it will be impossible for many public libraries to support you with purchases, however much their librarians appreciate fine books and literary courage.

Some time ago, I met a professional colleague whom I only knew slightly, and he introduced himself by saying: "I always think of you as Mr. Out-of-Print." This is a dubious compliment, of course, and I prefer a recent instance of a letter from abroad which was addressed "The Hon. Norman Tomlinson". The Editor has asked me to say he would rather not publish opinions on these points!

NORMAN TOMLINSON

CORRESPONDENCE

ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES AND ON-COST IN LIBRARIES

MR. J. ALLEN MILLER, F.L.A., *Assistant Borough Librarian of Crosby*, writes:

A survey has just been completed by the Crosby Public Libraries on Establishment and On-cost charges made to municipal libraries in the 45-60,000 population group. For some time in our efforts to raise the book fund, we have met opposition by some who thought that our general administrative costs were high. On examining these costs we discovered a rather high establishment charge and, after consulting several librarians, we were confirmed that ours was indeed a high charge. The survey has now given us further and more concrete proof.

A questionnaire was sent out to the 59 municipal libraries comprising the population group stated and librarians were asked:

1. What is the annual payment made by your library for Establishment and Administrative costs, i.e., services rendered by other Corporation departments such as committee clerks, audit, surveying, architects, etc.? If any extra services are given (such as typing, duplicating, use of punch card machinery, etc.), or if there are any other factors which affect the figure, please enumerate.
2. What extra charge (percentage) is added to all orders carried out by your Corporation's Works Department? i.e., for costing, planning, etc.

There were 56 replies, 54 of which supplied most of the information requested. In 30 libraries (55½ per cent) no establishment charge was made; 7 libraries (13 per cent) paid less than £500; 9 libraries (16½ per cent) paid between £500 and £1,000; 7 libraries (13 per cent) paid between £1,000 and £2,000; and 1 library paid more than £2,000.

Details of on-cost charges were not so straightforward. 51 libraries furnished details, 13 of which did not pay on-cost. Of the remainder, 20 libraries paid a general percentage on orders whilst 17 libraries paid different percentages on labour and materials. One library paid on-cost on labour only.

Where a general on-cost charge was made, percentages ranged from 5 per cent to 60 per cent with a mean average of 25 per cent. The most common percentage (mode) was 15 per cent.

Where labour and materials were shown separately, labour on-cost ranged from 8½ per cent to 50 per cent and materials from 10 per cent to 25 per cent. The mean average for labour was 26 per cent and for materials 11 per cent (mode 10 per cent).

It is hoped that these figures will be of use to some librarian facing similar difficulties in obtaining resources and copies of the survey in detail will be supplied on request. There may be little hope of having establishment charges deleted from the library expenditure but the knowledge obtained from this survey is most useful when comparing expenditure between libraries.

A CATALOGUE OF MINIATURE AND FULL ORCHESTRAL SCORES IN YORKSHIRE LIBRARIES

MR. E. T. BRYANT, F.L.A., *Borough Librarian of Widnes*, writes:

As a tutor for part 3(f) of the Final examination of the Library Association, I have studied *A catalogue of miniature and full orchestral scores in Yorkshire libraries* with some interest. I have also read Mr. Walker's review in the June issue of the RECORD and the more-in-sorrow-than-in-anger reply by Mr. Nichols in the August number. I find myself in some sympathy with the latter, although I also feel that Mr. Walker has made valid criticisms of the *Catalogue*. Had Mr. Walker allowed himself (or been allowed?) more space, the overall picture given by his criticism would surely have been less black; the inaccuracies to which he drew attention are there, and a number of others to which he did not draw attention, but so are the many hundred correct entries covering a very wide range of period and composers. There is no space in the review for detailed consideration of the work, and so the criticisms of errors (briefly mentioned as they are) take up half the length of the review. The total picture is, therefore, much blacker than would seem justified and possibly does not accurately reflect Mr. Walker's own view.

The *Catalogue* requires comment, it seems fair

to say, on four aspects: first, there is the selection of scores themselves by the individual contributing libraries; secondly, is Mr. Harris's editorial work; the third point concerns the physical production, and the fourth the potential usefulness of the *Catalogue* to libraries in Yorkshire and elsewhere. Mr. Walker does not cover the first point at all. With his own wonderful personal collection (which is an "outlier" of the N.C.L.) he may have felt it kinder to keep silence! There are certainly some oddities of omission, and I was surprised to see how few basic works are stocked by all libraries. Even a work of the popularity and stature of Beethoven's *Eroica* symphony can be found in less than thirty libraries of the thirty-five whose stocks are included. One hopes that Yorkshire librarians are using this list to remedy deficiencies.

On the editorial side, I have nothing but admiration for Mr. Harris: identification must often have been perplexing and I feel that he has performed a difficult task extremely well. Anyone who has seen the "information" on some Regional Bureau requests for music can guess something of the compiler's probable difficulties. My major criticism of the *Catalogue* is that it does not differentiate between full and miniature scores and, in view of the title, I consider this to be a serious weakness.

Mr. Walker's brief comment on format does not disclose that the reproduction considerably reduces the size of the typescript from the original. It is not attractive and slows identification, but was presumably a matter of economics. The binding appears to be strong, the paper is good and the volume should stand up well to frequent handling.

One assumes that every Yorkshire library will have bought at least one copy. The list is naturally less useful outside the county, but has varying value for other libraries. It is not always easy to discover if a work is (or was) available as a printed score, and the *Catalogue* may sometimes help to decide this point. The location list also allows a librarian to make a direct enquiry or request for loan when a score is urgently required; Regional Bureaux are often far too slow for such an enquiry.

MRS. E. J. TAGG, F.L.A., *Chief Cataloguer*,
Battersea Public Libraries, writes:

Like many of your readers, I was amused by the review of *A catalogue of miniature and full orchestral scores in Yorkshire libraries* by Mr. Walker, and by the indignant reply that it

occasioned from Mr. Nichols; so when a copy came into my hands I turned to it with some interest. I am not a musician, but I feel that the fact that Mozart wrote 41 symphonies comes into the category of "what every schoolboy knows"; where on earth did the Yorkshire libraries find symphonies no. 42 to 50? Lovers of Mozart will be rushing to Yorkshire from all over the world. Whilst on the subject of Mozart, a somewhat eccentric system of numbering the piano concertos seems to have been used.

All the waltzes of Johann Strauss have been given German titles, and how many non-German-speaking music lovers will recognize "An artist's life", "Voices of Spring", or even "The blue Danube" under their German names?

Finally, the most shocking thing from a catalogue compiled by librarians is the title of a work by Frank Bridge given as "There is a green willow grows aslant a brook"; good gracious, it doesn't even *scan*!

I should be very interested to learn from Mr. Nichols what he considers the function of a compiler to be if he is not expected to check the entries submitted.

Library Association Library

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY
DURING APRIL-JUNE, 1961

(Continued)

- VAINSTEIN, R. Aging in the modern world. Oklahoma City, *Oklahoma Librarian*, 1960. [4 p.] 027.6
- FRANCIS, Sir F. University of Durham, King's College. Opening of the extensions to the university library, Newcastle upon Tyne . . . 28th September, 1960. Durham, University of Durham, King's College, 1960. 20 p. 027.74281
- DERFL, A., dr. Vejsová, A. Knihovna vysokých škol technických. Ústřední technická knihovna Č.S.R. v minulosti a dnes. Praha, Státní Pedagogické Nakladatelství, 1959. 154 [6] p. 027.7437
- RÓZSA, G., editor. The library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, 1826-1961. Budapest, Akadémiai Kiadó [c1960], 99 p. 027.74391
- RHODESIA AND NYASALAND. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LIBRARY. . . . How to use the College library. Salisbury, 1960. 14 p. 027.7689
- DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE. Library statistics of colleges and universities 1959-60. Part 1: institutional data, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1961. 027.773
- LEYLAND, E. Libraries in schools. London, Oldbourne Book Co. Ltd., c1961. 027.82
- LOWRIE, J. E. Elementary school libraries. New York, The Scarecrow Press, 1961. viii, 235 p. 027.8222
- STROHECKER, E. C., editor. Growth of a school library: a report of the workshop on the elementary school library, 11th to 15th July, 1960. Louisville, Department of Library Science, Nazareth College, 1961. iv, 59 p. 027.8222

- CROOKALL, R. E. School libraries in West Africa. London, University of London Press Ltd., c1961. 128 p.
027.8266
- AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS COMMITTEE. *Subscriptions Book Bulletin* reviews, 1956-1960. Chicago, American Library Association, 1961. vi, 217 p. 028
- SUNDAY TIMES. 101 great books of our time. [London], 1961. 72 p. 028
- LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. YOUTH LIBRARIES SECTION. Selected books for children 1960. Maidstone, [1961], 4 l. 028.5
- WESTCHESTER LIBRARY SYSTEM. Children's books: awards and prizes, 1960/1961. New York, the Children's Book Council, 1961. To be published annually. 028.5
- BUNDY, M. L. An analysis of voter reaction to a proposal to form a library district in La Salle and Bureau Counties, Illinois . . . Springfield, Illinois State Library, 1960. 161 p. (Research series no. 1.) 028.9
- KAPOS, A. Toronto speaks: a survey of the educational adjustment and leisure time activities of adult residents in the west and central areas of the City of Toronto. Toronto, Toronto Public Libraries, 1960. 36 p. 028.9
- UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION. Information processing: proceedings of the International Conference on Information Processing, UNESCO, Paris, 15th-20th June, 1959. Paris, c1960. 520 p. 029
- KENT, A. Exploitation of recorded information. Part 1: development of an operational machine searching service for the literature of metallurgy and allied subject fields. [Cleveland, Center for Documentation and Communication Research, Western Reserve University, 1960.] [Various paging.] 029.5
- and others. Test program for evaluating procedures for the exploitation of literature of interest to metallurgists. [Cleveland, Center for Documentation and Communication Research, School of Library Science, Western Reserve University? 1960-1961.] 29 l. 029.5
- VICKERY, B. C. On retrieval system theory. London, Butterworths, 1961. x, 159 p. 029.5
- 060—GENERAL SOCIETIES
- UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION. What is Unesco? Paris, 1960. 64 p. 060
- CHRISTENSEN, E. O., editor. Museums directory of the United States and Canada, Washington D.C., American Association of Museums, 1961. 567 p. 069.058
- 090—BOOK RARITIES
- SIMMS, G. O. The book of Kells. Dublin, Trinity College, 1961. xvi, 20 p. 096
- KILPATRICK, J. J. The smut peddlers . . . London, Elek Books, 1961. 323 p. 098.1
- 300—SOCIAL SCIENCES
- WILLIAMS, R. The long revolution. London, Chatto & Windus, 1961. 370 p. 301.2
- G.B. PARLIAMENT. Technical assistance from the United Kingdom for overseas development; presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs by command of Her Majesty, March, 1961. London, H.M.S.O., 1961. 43 p. (Miscellaneous no. 1 (1961) (Cmnd. 1308)). 309.22
- ELLSWORTH, R. E., and HARRIS, S. M. The American right wing: a report to the fund for the Republic, Inc. [Urbana, Ill.], University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science, 1960. 50 p. (University of Illinois Library School occasional papers no. 59.) 363.973
- UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION. Current school enrolment statistics. Paris, 1960. 51 p. 371.21
- CANADA. DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS. EDUCATION DIVISION. ADULT EDUCATION SECTION. Survey of adult education . . . 1957-58. Ottawa, The Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, 1960. 374
- DUBLIN, UNIVERSITY. TRINITY COLLEGE. . . . Treasures of Trinity College, Dublin: an exhibition chosen from the College and its library at Burlington House . . . 12 January-5 March. [Dublin. 1961], 34 p. 378.4183
- 400—LANGUAGE
- PIETTE, J. R. F., compiler. A guide to foreign languages for scientific librarians and bibliographers. [2nd ed.]. Aberystwyth, Welsh Plant Breeding Station, 1960. 55 p. 410
- 600—USEFUL ARTS
- The print buyer's handbook. [London, Trade News Ltd.], 1961. 204 p. 655
- BOOKSELLERS ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. A directory of British publishers. [2nd ed.], 1961, x, 246 p. 655.442
- NUNN, G. R., compiler. Chinese publishing statistics, 1949: 1959: preliminary data papers. Ann Arbor [Mich.], Association for Asian Studies, Committee on American Library Resources on the Far East, 1960. 655.451
- 900—HISTORY
- GEOGRAPHISCHEN TASCHENBUCH. Supplementband zum *Geographischen Taschenbuch*, 1960-61: [Wissenschaftliche Zentralorganisationen und Einrichtungen der geographischen und landeskindlichen Forschung.] Wiesbaden, Franz Steiner Verlag G.M.B.H. [1960-61?]. 85-124 p. 910.06
- WOLF, E., and FLEMING, J. F. Rosenbach: a biography. London, Weidenfeld and Nicholson, c1960. 616 [2] p.
- DORSEY, J. M., editor. The Jefferson-Dunglison letters. Charlottesville [Va.], University of Virginia Press, c1960. 120 p. 923.173
- (To be continued)
-
- Presidential Address
- The Presidential Address delivered by Sir Charles Snow at the Hastings Conference will appear in the November RECORD. It is also included in the *Proceedings*, available shortly price 5s., post 6d.
- L.A. Year Book, 1961
- Please add the following entry on p. 502:
- 1940 WAUDBY, A.D. Hay Ling Chau Leprosarium, Hong Kong. A 1948

Appointments and Retirements

ALDERTON.—Miss S. M. Alderton, A.L.A., Children's Librarian, Guildford P.L., to be Hospitals' Librarian, Wakefield P.L.

APTED.—Miss S. M. Apted, M.A., F.L.A., Children's Library Officer, Free Library Service Board of Victoria, Australia, to be at the Dixon Library, University of New England, Armidale, N.S.W., Australia.

BAKER.—Mr. F. T. Baker, M.A., F.S.A., A.L.A., F.M.A., Deputy Director, Lincoln P.L., to be Director.

BAKEWELL.—Mrs. A. Bakewell (née Lawson), F.L.A., Assistant, English Electric Co., Ltd., Whetstone, Leicestershire, to be Senior Assistant, Reference Library, Bexley P.L.

BENGE.—Mr. R. Benge, M.C., M.M., F.L.A., Tutor-in-charge, Eastern Caribbean Regional Library School, to be Principal, Ghana School of Librarianship, Accra.

BENSON.—Mr. J. A. Benson, Assistant, Stretford P.L., to be Assistant, Dukinfield P.L.

BLACK.—Mr. J. D. Black, Librarian and Head of Tech. Inf. Dept., I.B.M. World Trade Labs., to be Manager, Laboratory Communications, I.B.M. World Trade Laboratories, Hursley House, Hursley Park, Winchester, Hants.

BLAND.—Mr. J. A. Bland, Assistant Librarian, Loughborough College of Further Education and Art Library, to be Librarian, Mid-Warwickshire College of Further Education, Leamington Spa.

BRADLEY.—Mr. P. Bradley, B.A., A.L.A., Librarian, Swaythling Secondary Boys' School, Southampton, to be Librarian, Ripon Branch, West Riding Co.L.

BRERETON.—Miss B. P. Brereton, A.L.A., Children's Librarian, Bebbington P.L., to be Children's Librarian, Widnes P.L.

BRIDGES.—Mr. A. W. Bridges, F.L.A., Senior Assistant Librarian, Norwich P.L., to be Branch Librarian, Kilburn Branch, Walsden P.L.

BROWN.—Mr. R. Brown, F.L.A., Deputy Borough Librarian, Harris P.L., Preston, to be Deputy City Librarian, Hull P.L.

CHAPMAN.—Mr. A. Chapman, F.L.A., Reference Librarian, Hull P.L., to be Chief Assistant.

CLARK.—Miss B. Clark, to be Assistant Lending Librarian, Bromley P.L.

COOPER.—Mr. F. J. Cooper, A.L.A., F.M.A., Director, Lincoln P.L., has retired.

DAVIES.—Mr. J. R. Davies, Branch Librarian, E. Holborn Branch, Holborn P.L., to be Librarian and Head of Tech. Inf. Dept., I.B.M. World Trade Laboratories, Hursley Park, Winchester, Hants.

DEWE.—Mr. M. D. Dewe, Assistant, Wandsworth P.L., to be Senior Assistant, Battersea P.L.

DICKSON.—Mr. A. J. Dickson, B.A., A.K.C., F.L.A., Sub-Librarian, Wellcome Historical Medical Library, to be Librarian/Technical Information Officer, Edwards High Vacuum Ltd., Crawley, Sussex.

DOLMAN.—Miss M. Dolman, Assistant, Swadlincote P.L., to be Assistant Librarian, National Coal Board Central Engineering Establishment, Stanhope Brethby, Burton-upon-Trent.

EVANS.—Miss E. A. Evans, Hospital Libraries Assistant, Carmarthenshire Co.L., to be School Libraries Assistant.

GOLDSPIK.—Miss F. M. Goldspink, B.A., F.L.A., Senior Assistant, National Central Library, to retire after 25 years' service.

GOODWIN.—Mr. H. D. Goodwin, A.L.A., Senior Assistant, Central Lending Library, Wallasey P.L., to be Senior Assistant and Cataloguer, Widnes P.L.

GRAY.—Mr. T. M. Gray, A.L.A., Deputy Librarian, Coatbridge P.L., to be County Librarian, Ross and Cromarty Co.L.

GREEN.—Mr. S. Green, Cataloguer, *British National Bibliography*, to be Librarian, National College of Food Technology, Weybridge.

HALE.—Mr. R. D. Hale, A.L.A., Assistant Librarian, Norfolk Co.L. to be Regional Librarian, West Norfolk Region, Norfolk Co.L.

HARRIS.—Mr. R. M. Harris, A.L.A., Marketing Department, National Coal Board, to be Assistant Librarian, Owen Organization Library and Information Service, Rubery, Owen & Co. Ltd., Darlaston.

HILL.—Miss A. Luscombe Hill, Assistant, Carshalton P.L., to be Librarian, Society of Genealogists.

JACKSON.—Mr. C. M. Jackson, F.L.A., Borough Librarian, Shoreditch P.L., to retire.

JAHN.—Miss E. M. Jahn, F.L.A., Chief Assistant Librarian, Lincoln P.L., to be Deputy Director.

JOB.—Mr. D. E. V. Job, A.L.A., Senior Librarian, Hackney P.L., to be Senior Assistant Librarian, Wanstead and Woodford Branch Library, Essex Co.L.

JAMES.—Mr. D. L. James, School Libraries Assistant, Carmarthenshire Co.L., to be Assistant-in-Charge, Rural Library Service.

LATTIMORE.—Miss M. Lattimore, M.A., Assistant, Plymouth P.L., to be Chief Assistant Librarian, Watford Technical College.

LUXMORE.—Mr. R. C. Luxmore, Assistant, Hampstead P.L., to be Senior Assistant, Finchley P.L.

NAYLER.—Mrs. P. Nayler (née Duggan), A.L.A., Sub-Librarian, Reference Library, Hull P.L., to be Assize Courts Librarian, Sheffield P.L.

MAPLE.—Dr. H. L. Maple, University of London Library, to be Librarian, National Institute for Training Social Workers, Tavistock Place, W.C.1.

O'RIORDAN.—Mr. J. C. O'Riordan, A.L.A., Assistant District Librarian, Finchley P.L., to be Branch Librarian, Bush Hill Park Branch, Enfield P.L.

PARTINGTON.—Miss L. Partington, B.A., Assistant Librarian, National Central Library, to take up an appointment at Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, U.S.A.

PAYNE.—Miss P. Payne, A.L.A., Assistant Librarian, South-West Essex Technical College, to be Assistant Librarian, Sir John Cass College.

PEMBERTON.—Mr. J. E. Pemberton, B.A., F.L.A., Senior Documentation Officer, Technical Information Co. Ltd., Liverpool, to be Language Specialist and Librarian, Liverpool P.L.

PETTIS.—Miss G. M. Pettis to be Assistant, County Bingham Library, Cirencester, Glos.

RANDALL.—Miss D. Randall, A.L.A., Librarian-in-Charge of Cataloguing, Exeter P.L., to be Reference Librarian, Devon Co.L.

RATCLIFF.—Miss M. E. Ratcliff, A.L.A., Assistant Librarian, Timber Development Association, to be Librarian/Archivist, Cooper Bros. & Co., London.

RAWLINGS.—Miss G. L. Rawlings, Assistant, Peterborough P.L., to be Assistant, Hampstead P.L.

READ.—Miss B. J. Read, Assistant, Lancashire Co.L., to be in the Research and Development Department, Pressed Steel Co., Ltd., Cowley, Oxford.

SIMPKINS.—Mrs. B. J. Simpkins, F.L.A., to be Senior Technical Assistant, Letchworth P.L.

SMITH.—Mr. R. F. Smith, F.L.A., Assistant Librarian, Lindsey and Holland Co.L., to be Chief Assistant, Lincoln P.L.

Appointments Vacant

Chartered Librarians are advised to refrain from applying for any post in England and Wales, demanding Registration qualifications (A.L.A. or F.L.A.) which is advertised at a salary less than £800 per annum.

UNIVERSITY OF GHANA BALME LIBRARY

Applications are invited for SUB-LIBRARIANSHIP and ASSISTANT LIBRARIANSHIP. Candidates must be graduates with professional qualifications. Candidates for the post of Sub-Librarian must have had administrative experience in a university or special library and a thorough knowledge of cataloguing procedures. Those for the Assistant Librarianship must have had at least two years cataloguing experience.

Salary scales: Sub-Librarian: £G1,750 × 75—£G2,220. Assistant Librarian: £G1,050 × 50—£G1,400 × 75—£G1,850; £G1,900. Non-Ghanaians an additional 20 per cent. Entry at appropriate point. Appointment normally five years in the first instance.

Outfit allowance £G60. Car allowance £G150 per annum. Family allowance for non-Ghanaians for each child in West Africa £G50 per annum or, if under age of 21 and being educated outside West Africa, £G100 per annum (maximum five children). Part furnished accommodation at charge not exceeding 7.5 per cent of salary.

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Applications (four copies) with full details of qualifications, experience, etc., and naming three referees to be sent before 1st November, 1961, to the Assistant Registrar (London), University of Ghana, 15 Gordon Square, London, W.C.1, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA IN KUALA LUMPUR ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS

Applications are invited for the above-mentioned appointments. One post is available this year and two are for 1962.

Candidates should have a degree of an approved University plus Associateship of the Library Association or should be Fellows of the Library Association or possess equivalent professional qualifications. Experience in classification and cataloguing of materials in Western and/or Eastern languages is essential for at least one of the posts.

The salary scale is \$820 × 35—1,030/1,100 × 40—1,300 (£1,148 × 49—1,442/1,530 × 56—1,820) (basic). In addition a variable allowance is at present paid at 35 per cent of basic salary, subject to certain maxima, together with expatriation allowance at specified rates.

Further particulars and application forms are obtainable from the Secretary, Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth (Branch Office), Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

Applications close, in Malaya and London, on 31st October, 1961.

Contributions and communications (including advertisements) should be sent to the Editor, Chaucer House, Malet Place, London, W.C.1, by the 15th of the month preceding that of publication (Tel. Eus. 5856 ext. 9)

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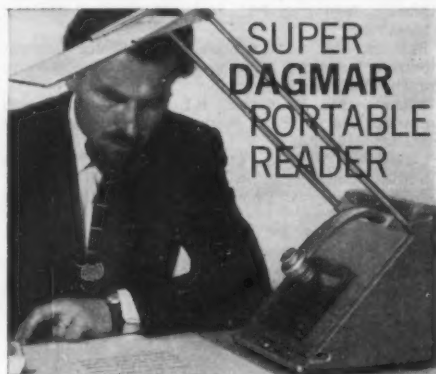
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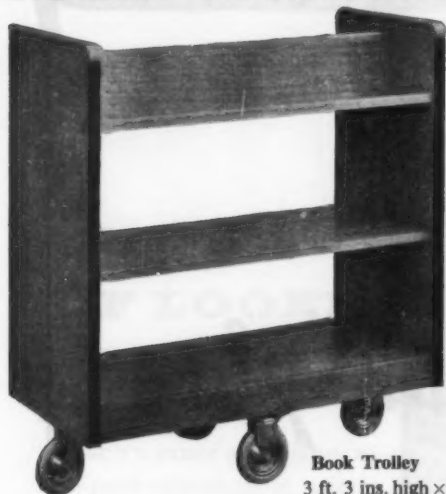


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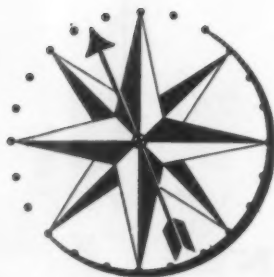
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